# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 44.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, October 1, 1872.

If the new French Military District of Toulouse is made to receive all the old French commanders, France may get on better in her next war. In the late struggle everything was *too loose*.

---

Failure on the part of two Inspectors in the New York Custom House to make the voluntary contribution of $40 to the expenses of the campaign has been followed by their voluntary dismissal by the Administration. The Administration papers claim that the credit of having reformed the Civil Service belongs to General Grant. It may be safely conceded to him.

---

Tipton concedes Philadelphia to Hartranft by about 3,000 majority, but Philadelphia may surprise him, herself, and Pennsylvania by doing, in a quiet way, what New York City did so well one day last year. It would be hard to tell who was most surprised in that city, on the night of Nov. 7, the Ring or the Reformers. Nobody seems disposed to give the honest Quaker City credit for any regenerative power. But among city people political information is rapidly disseminated, and beneath their apparent apathy often lies a quiet determination which only awaits occasion to act. Hartranft will be disappointed in his strong hold next week.

---

Outside of Philadelphia, the State seems certain for Buckalew. Senator Tipton reports that his canvass of the State shows no less than 15 per cent defection among such Republican strongholds as the old Wilmot District. Colonel Forney publishes a card ringing with approval of ex-Governor Curtin's course, whom he pronounces a greater hero than during the war. His paper, the *Press*, keeps up a most bitter fight, and in every direction appear evidences of growing distress among the Hartranftmen, whose Yerkes-Marcer trick has so set them back.

---

If any of the inhabitants of San Diego desire to subscribe of their private means to the Texas & Pacific Railroad, no objection could be urged, and it is equally open to San Francisco to divide into factions concerning the merits of competing trans-continental railroads. But it is difficult to see on what grounds the politicians of those communities have a right to vote the property of their neighbors into the coffers of those corporations, either as matter of abstract right or of public policy. Californians are planting seed which will mature into innumerable Credits-Mobiliers.

---

Until the memorable 12th of July riots in New York, last year, between the Orangemen and the Catholics, the authorities of that city had found no occasion to use their legal power to interdict public parades, which as yet had produced no other evil effect than momentary interruption of business, which was borne good-humoredly by the community. The disorders of that day were too dreadful to allow repetition, and the Police Commissioners after allowing the Orangemen to parade this year in order to gratify the public disinclination to see them yield to the threats of their opponents, have summarily forbidden such displays in the future, and, in accordance with this decision, a Catholic society of New York, were yesterday compelled to leave that city and parade in Jersey City.

---

Evidently the Associated Press agent at Mount Vernon, Ohio, has a nose for news. He informs us that on Sunday a party of Administration speakers—among them Postmaster General Creswell—attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He knows that the intelligence that Chorpenning Creswell has been seen in church will cause a National sensation. He does not care a straw that the sensation will be one of incredulity. But there is a dreadful incompleteness in the despatches of this inveterate news-gatherer of Mount Vernon. He goes on to tell us that the party were afterward driven out to Gambier, where "they looked upon the antique buildings,"—but here his cruel wires fail, and we are forever left in doubt as to the effect upon the antique buildings. Were they of Seneca sandstone?

---

Stamps will be required to-day and hereafter on no documents except bank checks, drafts, or orders, Congress having limited the stamp-tax to this date. Whether it be due to an unconscious reminiscense of the stamp-tax tyranny of our Colonial days, or, as is more likely, to an ignorance of the better methods of taxation, stamp-taxes have been, together with our other internal imposts, unpopular in this country. Nations like England and Belgium, which have made, as our *few* financiers openly acknowledge, far more improvements than we in fiscal methods, find that revenue can be collected more expeditiously and more cheaply by stamps and excises than in any other way. We, however, still prefer to pay $5 indirectly to paying $1 directly,—a popular delusion which the Rings at Washington and the extravagant Departments find very opportune.

---

Napoleon, at Chiselhurst, must experience some curious sensations when he learns that Victor Hugo is to be run for the French Assembly,—to use our vernacular,—by the Republicans of Algiers. Times have changed since he banished Hugo for life, and Hugo in revenge wrote him down as Napoleon the Little. At this moment the wit has the best of the despot, for he has regained his domicile, but the nickname sticks, and Napoleon in exile is littler than ever. Hugo has been in the Assembly before. He represented Paris after the Revolution of '48, and it was the violence of his Democratic principles that led to his banishment. He may be safely counted on to support the Republic, and to free his mind about his old enemy. But if, perchance, *the Little*, who is now so mysteriously telegraphing in cipher all over Europe, should reappear in Paris some sudden night, the poet will be seen again in precipitate retreat to the hospitalities of the Isle of Jersey.

---

In the report which comes from Madrid, that the Spanish Government charges the United States with responsibility for the equipment and escape of various Cuban cruisers, and that she has "claims" upon us for the depredations committed by them upon her commerce, appears something which entirely escaped Bancroft Davis and our other "indirect" statesmen. They forgot that the United States might some day have neutral duties to perform. With our extended coast and easy harbors, and quick American sympathy for rebels,—foreign rebels,—no greater calamity could have befallen us than the ratification at Geneva of our original claims. When indirect damages were first claimed, a humorous English writer estimated that they amounted to all England was worth, and, if our success at Geneva had permitted Spain to levy on us her possible Cuban outlay consequent upon our neutral derelictions, the golden dreams of her buccaneers might have been fulfilled at our expense.

---

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and in the general aggregate prices were higher. Provisions were quiet. Mess pork firm at $14.50 to shippers, and $15.00 to local speculators, cash, and $12 50a[illegible] seller December. Lard dull at 8 3-4a8 7-8c [illegible] summer. Meats firm at 6 3-4a7c for dry salted shoulders, and 10 1-2a10 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines active to the extent of the supply, and prices firm at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Lake freights active and 1c lower—closing at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Wheat active and 1-4a1-2c better, closing steady at $1.19a1.19 1-4 for No. 2 cash, and $1.17 1-2a1.17 5-8 seller October. Corn was active and 1-2a3-4c better, No. 2 closing at 38c cash, and 35 7-8a36c seller October. Oats firm and in good demand at 1-4c advance, No. 2 closing at 23 1-4a23 1-2c cash, and 23 1-2a23 3-4c seller October. Rye was active and steady at 55c for No. 2. Barley was firm, and closed steady at 67c for No. 2 cash, and 66a66 1-2c seller October. There was an active demand for hogs at yesterday's prices, sales ranging at 4.50a5.00. The cattle market was dull and weak, without decided change in values.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Forney's Press Makes Pointed Reference to the Yerkes Pardon.

### The Colonel Warmly Indorses Governor Curtin's Bellefonte Speech.

### Senator Tipton's Political Experiences in Pennsylvania.

### The Cameron Ring Largely Engaged in Importing Negro Voters.

### Repeaters' Scheme Brought to Light in Indiana.

### Liberalism Sure to Win in Alabama.

### Immense Liberal Meetings in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Laporte.

### FORNEY'S PRESS ON THE YERKES PARDON—COLONEL FORNEY INDORSES GOVERNOR CURTIN'S BELLEFONT SPEECH—A NON-CONTRIBUTING OFFICIAL IS GIVEN LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The pardon of Yerkes by Governor Geary is recoiling upon its authors. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "It is a horrible, a revolting spectacle to behold. It is the most damnable and insulting exhibition of political desperation we have ever had in this country, that a great party should be forced to take as its candidate for Chief Magistrate of a State a man against whom criminal practices have been established, for which he ought now, in vindication of the ordinary rules of justice, to be an inmate of a cell. Yerkes was taken from prison by the Grant Mayor of Philadelphia; together with Grant's District Attorney Swope, he was driven with them direct to the office of the principal Grant organ in Philadelphia, and from there to the Grant headquarters. There he signed his retraction, and then, but not till then, was he allowed his freedom. Yerkes swears somebody persuaded him in making his original affidavits against Hartranft before Alderman Dougherty, of Philadelphia. The latter explodes this highly improbable story by declaring that he knows Yerkes perfectly well; that he had been in his office frequently, and that when Yerkes made his original affidavits, proving Hartranft to be a thief, he remembers all the details, as the unusual nature of the proceedings made a strange impression upon him at that time."

The Philadelphia *Press* to-day contains the following card:

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.

I have just returned from a grand campaign in Northwestern Ohio, and have read a brief report of Governor Curtin's great speech at Bellefonte, on Saturday evening. I beg to pay to him my personal tribute for the courage with which he arraigns the despots who have so long dishonored and disgraced our great State. He was never so great, even when he sustained the heroes in the war as he is now in denouncing the spoilers in peace.

[Signed] WILLIAM H. FORNEY.

William H. Merahan and E. Elisha Holmes have been discharged from Inspectorships in the New York Custom House because of their refusal to pay a political assessment of $40 each. After his removal, Merahan made an effort to see Collector Arthur. He was met in the anteroom by the Collector's Chief Clerk, who told him that if he had called for the purpose of urging a reconsideration of the order removing him, it would be in vain. Mr. Merahan replied that such was not his object. He had called to demand the reason of his discharge, and should respectfully but firmly insist upon an answer. The Chief Clerk went in to the private office of the Collector and returned with the statement that Arthur declined to see him or to give any reply to his question. Mr. Merahan closed his business as Inspector, and in a few days presented his pay-roll to Deputy Surveyor Benedict for the purpose of having it checked, when that public functionary exclaimed, "So you're tainted with Greeleyism are you! That is the way Greeley men are served here." Mr. Merahan voted twice for Lincoln and once for Grant.

### SENATOR TIPTON'S POLITICAL EXPERIENCES IN PENNSYLVANIA—NEGRO COLONIZATION IN SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA—MORRISSEY BETS HIS MONEY ON BUCKALEW—THE PROSPECT IN ALABAMA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Senator Tipton arrived here to-day, just from the campaign in Pennsylvania, in which he has been an active party. He is full of confidence as to the defeat of the Cameron ring ticket by majorities ranging between 20,000 and 30,000. In Bradford and Tioga Counties, and throughout the old Wilmot District, where he particularly canvassed, he reports a Republican disaffection of at least fifteen per cent. It will be remembered that the counties in this district are Republican strongholds, which have never heretofore failed to roll up immense majorities for the Republican candidates. The Senator thinks that Buckalew will reach Philadelphia with a majority of at least 30,000. He concedes Philadelphia Hartranft, but by greatly reduced figures from those indulged in by the Administration politicians. He thinks the lowest Administration majority in the Quaker City will not go above 3,000, and that only stupendous frauds can carry it up to or beyond 6,000. He admits that the powers of the ring in the metropolis are almost wholly unlimited, and that their ability to roll up a fraudulent vote is only controllable by their disposition. Curtin's accession to the Liberal cause, he represents as producing a wonderful impression throughout the whole western part of the State. The old War Governor's health he represents as improving, and he predicts many hard blows from him before the campaign closes next Wednesday. With regard to the pardon of Yerkes and Marcer, he states that it has absolutely shocked the moral sense of all those Pennsylvanians who are not completely under Cameron's thumb, or else not wrapped up in narrow partisanship. The Senator says that Schurz' campaign in that State has completely revolutionized the German vote, which alone of itself would dislodge the Republican party in that State.

Evidence continues to accumulate that the Cameron ring are importing negroes into Pennsylvania for the purpose of voting there at the October election. All along the Maryland border the county newspapers notice the movements of large bodies of negroes who are being ostensibly employed to work on Maryland railways. It is stated that agents are making contracts with negroes already to work on these railways, with a reckless disregard of the necessary physical qualifications to make able-bodied laborers. Several years ago there was no demand in this branch of the labor market. Now they are taken, the only qualification being required is that they shall be 21 years old and over.

The Philadelphia *Press* of this morning contains an interview with John Morrissey, by one of its reporters, wherein the New York ex-Congressman, who was in Philadelphia at the time, thus states his faith on the October elections: "After a careful survey of the field," John says, "from all I can learn, after hearing both sides and especially from the men who control elections here, I believe Pennsylvania will elect Buckalew. In consequence of that information I have already taken two bets, one of $4,000 to $5,000, and another of $1,000 to $2,000 on Buckalew. I am prepared to bet $10,000 even that Hartranft does not carry this city by 11,000 majority. I will bet $10,000 even that Buckalew will come to this city with 8,500 majority. I believe he will come with 15,000 majority, but I would not bet it. I will bet $200 to $1,000 that the Democrats will carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. I heard to-day, from a reliable source, that there had been already $100,000 bet in this hotel on Buckalew."

News received here to-day from Alabama is very unfavorable to the radical cause. The single Democratic paper that refused to support Greeley in that State has now come out for the Liberal ticket, and will fight to the end of the canvass for the cause of Reconciliation. Alabamians in this city, who are in constant communication with politicians at home, say that they have no doubt the Liberals will carry the State by a handsome majority. Judge Martin, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, having failed of a nomination to Congress in that State, sees the necessity of doing something to retain his office, and says he has been made against the people, and Grant will go out of the State by 10,000 majority.

Another assessment on the Department clerks has been made, and an agent of P. [illegible] Dwyer & Co. is circulating the list, to receive no subscriptions less than $10, and to note the names of those who refuse to pay. The treasurer says the situation in the ranks is so very great that to remove all who refuse to be bled would make a display of weakness that only desperation would warrant. In some of the bureaus business would be literally suspended.

It is announced for the benefit of all concerned, and in response to many inquiries on the subject, that a full list of the disfranchised voters can be obtained at the State Department only.

### IMMENSE LIBERAL MASS MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Hon. John M. Palmer addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the State House yard to-night. In his opening remarks he said it was a significant fact that of the five Colonels under his command in the army, who are Democrats, they were all devoted to the unity of the republic. They left their homes to preserve liberty and law throughout the land. "I may say to this audience that I went into the war because I loved the Union and hated slavery. I supported Fremont and Lincoln. I stood by the Republican party until its last object was accomplished, and slavery and secession were overthrown. They have been finally buried. [Cheers.] I feel no hesitation in saying that if it were sought to re-establish them, that you and I would fight to oppose them. [Cheers.] I thank high Heaven that every adult, both white and black, rich and poor, has the ballot to-night. [Cheers.] Your Senator, O. P. Morton, says that this is the old battle between the boys in blue and the guards in gray; but I tell the men who stood by Grant and Lee, that many of those who fought with the former are Greeley men, and many of those who stood by the latter are in favor of the present occupant of the White House. What is there for the Republican party to do? I ask this, but there is nothing for our former friends to answer us! The Republican party insists upon claiming its name, a name very dear to many men of this country! Now, for my part, I prefer to vote for Greeley. Many men, when I say this, inform me that I am a traitor to my party! What! I a traitor! Yes, you are a traitor to the officers of the party! to Governor Morton! To the blessed army of the Postmasters! But to nobody else. They think to force you and me into the support of their platform. But Lyman Trumbull and Charles Sumner [applause], yes, you may well afford to applaud those names, notwithstanding they are, according the Administrationists, 'traitors.' Sumner was smitten by Preston Brooks, and again, in later years by Grant, who knocked him off the Committee on Foreign Relations. We want to know whether you Republicans of Indiana shall be insulted by the man in power? I have acted with them as long as there was anything for them to do. The best advice to offer the whites as well as the blacks, is that parties are merely temporary things. They must be armed. How, by the bayonet? No, by the ballot. The great mistake that our people committed was in attempting to protect the Southern people by military law. It is not worth while for us to anylize the position. They talk about dead questions only, but we argue about living issues only. Greeley was and is a better Republican than Grant, judged by the old questions. He is a sort of John the Baptist of anti-slavery. [Cheers.] He never withheld a manly sentiment when the occasion required it. There was never a man in the Republican party who had more sense. [Cheers. A voice, "I have known him for thirty years, and there is no more honest man living." Renewed cheers.] That is all true. His speeches everywhere overflow with old Hoosier and Sucker horse-sense. Let Greeley and Grant talk from the same stump together. We expect, that is the people of the neighboring States,—look for you to give us 20,000 majority. [A voice: "Greeley will never be elected."] Do you hear that fellow! He and the like of him are to be used to bray. He is one of those who have cheated you. The man who is cheated once is to be pitied. The man who is cheated twice is a fool. What do I think of Grant? I think that he is discharging his office as he understands it, according to military rules and regulations. He understands that he must administer the laws according to what he was taught at West Point. General Logan said that Grant saved this country by his own right arm, paying no attention or compliment to those who fought with him as private soldiers. When Grant went into the White House he chose for office men who would do his will. No one prominent statesman was selected as a member of his Cabinet. Grant has failed to perceive that this is a Government of laws.

Gentlemen, I ask you to look impartially over the administration of Grant, has it not been a failure? They claim that Grant has paid a large part of the debt of the United States. So did I pay a large part of the debt of the State of Illinois; but when I tell my people so they stare at me, and I cannot be astonished at it, for, to tell the truth, out of my own pocket I never expended one cent for taxes that I did not owe. I am always very careful about that. If circumstances were the same to-day as they were four years ago, I should vote for Grant, but circumstances are not the same, and I shall vote for Greeley. My friends, if the question was in the choosing of a General, I should vote for Grant. If I wanted a well walled I should vote for old Kelly in preference to Greeley; but now we want a statesman, and therefore I shall vote for Greeley in preference to Grant. A great many of the old Republican leaders and followers would like to vote for Greeley if they dared, but they are slaves to the Republican party. As for myself, I will never vote twice for the same man.

Mr. Palmer closed by introducing Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio. Mr. Campbell was followed in turn by Hon. George W. Julien, both gentlemen speaking at considerable length, and being heartily applauded throughout.

### AN OLD DODGE TO SECURE VOTES FOR GRANT IN MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—The *Pioneer* to-morrow publishes circulars which the Republican State Committee has sent to every Postmaster in this State, asking the Postmasters to send to the Committee the names of all Republicans who subscribe for the *Pioneer*. The circular is signed by R. N. McLaren, Secretary of the Committee. Those lists have been liberally supplied by the Postmasters, and copies of the St. Paul *Press* and New York *Times* sent in their stead. The New York *Times* sends a special campaign sheet, half its regular size, filled to the brim with the most infamous lies, which are so foul that it does not published them in its regular issue. The Grant Committee here have received them by the thousand, and are circulating them everywhere. The Postmaster at Blue Earth City, publisher of a Grant paper, replies to McLaren's circular through his paper saying: "The subscription list of a newspaper is private property, and as such, should be respected. It was an act of inconceivable stupidity on the part of the Central Committee to prefer such a request, and we trust we shall have no more such."

The editor of the *Press*, also Postmaster, is hugely indignant because he was arrested for a burglar a few nights ago, and in his last issue roundly denounces the police.

### HON. B. GRATZ BROWN AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 30.—A very large and enthusiastic audience, filling the rink to its utmost capacity, greeted Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the founder of Liberal Republican principles, this evening. His speech was eloquent and scholarly, showing him to be well qualified to fill the high position which he now fills, and to be worthy of a still higher one. He reviewed in an interesting manner the history of the great political revolution which has been carried on in Missouri so successfully, and said that the same principles which a short time ago seemed to interest only the people of Missouri, had become of national importance, and were to be decided by the votes of the whole people in the coming elections. He appealed to his audience to stand faithfully by the pure and noble statesman Thomas A. Hendricks, whom he had known long and well.

Mr. Brown was followed by Bayless W. Hanna, whose speech was of an entirely different character, but well calculated to please.

By the way the Greeley Rangers turned out, forming an immense torch-light procession. It can be truly said that the camp fires are burning brightly, and that old Allen County will roll up a larger majority than ever for the principles of Reform and Reconstruction.

### GOVERNOR PALMER AND THE HON. J. C. ROBINSON TO SPEAK IN INDIANA—POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN MORGAN COUNTY

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—Governor Palmer left home this morning for Indianapolis, at which place he will speak to-night. He will make four other speeches in Indiana this week, returning in time to take part in the mass meeting to be held here next Saturday.

The Hon. J. C. Robinson last week completed a thorough canvass of Morgan County, which he reports in good condition. The Liberals of Morgan are zealously at work, and will roll up a big majority for Greeley and Koerner. Mr. Robinson started for Indiana to-day, and will put in this week in the Hoosier State.

Notwithstanding the rain, there was a large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting at Pana, on Saturday last. Governor Palmer, Hon. J. C. Robinson, and Hon. S. W. Moulton, did the talking.

The friends of reform in Christian County are hard at work, and will hold another meeting at Taylorsville on the 10th of October.

The speeches of Mr. Greeley on his Western tour command the admiration of everybody, and seem to have inspired our *friends* everywhere with renewed energy and confidence.

### LIBERAL RALLY IN JOLIET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 30.—A rousing Greeley and Brown meeting was held here this evening. Speeches were made by Hon. Gustavus Koerner and Hon. Casper Butz, the German orator. The Greeley and Koerner Club marched through the principal streets with flaming torches, headed by the Joliet Cornet Band. They outnumbered the Joliet Tanner procession four to one. The club was followed by the Joliet Sharpshooters' Society, marching with their rifles on their shoulders. The Germans of this city will go in a body for Greeley and Koerner in November.

### FRAUDS CONFESSED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"We make the charge, upon unimpeachable authority, that a few days after our elections of 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Wm. R. Holloway, P. M., and brother-in-law of Governor Morton, admitted the fair election of Mr. Hendricks and the defeat of Governor Baker in that contest, and exultantly boasted that he (Holloway) and an officer of the Republican State Central Committee had plotted and planned the infamous scheme of fraud by which the votes of certain strong Republican counties were first held back and then raised so as to elect Governor Baker, when in fact Hendricks had been elected, notwithstanding the previous frauds upon the ballot box perpetrated at the election."

### SCHEMES OF INDIANA REPEATERS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—The following extraordinary affidavit appears in the Lafayette *Despatch* to-day: The persons implicated as being engaged in this fraud on the elective franchise, are understood to be among our respectable citizens, and it is hard to believe them guilty of such a crime. They are the principal stockholders in the Lafayette Plow Works, and the men who make the affidavit are employed in the works, and are apparently truthful and intelligent enough to know that if they have sworn falsely they have made themselves liable to the penalty of perjury. The affidavit has produced the most profound sensation in this community:

Late this afternoon we are enabled to lay before our readers partial developments of a high-handed piece of fraud which certain parties in this city are concocting as a means to defeat the people at the coming election. The parties to the affidavit come forward without solicitation, and expose the devilish design. We have not time to-day for additional comment.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
TIPPECANOE COUNTY, } ss.

David H. Beard and William McKay, being duly sworn, on their oaths affirm that they were solicited by Robert Sample, H. F. Sample, C. G. Parker, and Henry Taylor, and asked to join a party to go to Attica and return on election day and vote at each place possible on the road to Lafayette. For this they offered to pay us $10 each. It is the intention to send thirty-five men. We give the names of the following men that, to our knowledge, have promised to go: G. H. Burkhalter, H. Wilson, A. James, L. Thomas, David Ramsey, S. Coleman, G. Smith, C. Watson, C. McCain, M. Watson, J. Blake, G. H. Clines, who were approached by these men at the Lafayette Plow Works, on Friday, Sept. 27, 1872. We know that different bodies of men, to travel on other roads and vote at different places, are being organized.

(Signed,) D. H. BEARD,
WM. MCKAY.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
TIPPECANOE COUNTY, } ss.

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said county, came David H. Beard, and William McKay, and made oath to the above affidavit.

Witness, my hand and seal, this 30th day of September, 1872.

TIMOTHY J. MCCARTHY,
[Seal] Notary Public.

### SENATOR TRUMBULL AT LAPORTE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—The grandest demonstration of the campaign occurred here to-day. Long before the hour for the meeting the town was filled with strangers. It was almost impossible to get along the sidewalk or drive through the streets, on account of the dense masses of people, and the great number of vehicles of all kinds and descriptions. Senator Trumbull was met at the depot by a brass band, and a vast concourse of citizens. Three rousing cheers were given, and then the human tide surged toward the hotel. There could be no moving, save with the current of the throng.

At 1 o'clock the sea of people, considerably augmented by living rivers pouring in on every country road, proceeded to a beautiful grove close to the town, where public speakers of note usually address our citizens. It was there that Carl Schurz made his eloquent speech to the people. It was there that only a few days since a scanty crowd was harangued by Morton in regard to war and bloodshed. To-day the topics were peace, honesty, and prosperity. For two hours Senator Trumbull held the entire attention of the vast audience. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of it in figures, but it could only be numbered by thousands. His arguments were convincing, and his speech effective.

He was followed by Colonel Carter, of Louisiana, in a speech of unusual power. It was full of happy hits, and produced frequent and tumultuous cheering. Several times he tried to stop, but the audience insisted that he should go on, which he did to the utter discomfiture of the Grantites. Many of the latter were present at the meeting, gathered in clumps and groups, and trying to keep up each other's courage by passing remarks and derogatory allusions to the speakers. But many who came to scoff remained to cheer for Greeley.

This evening there was a grand rally in Huntsman Hall, which was as full as it could be packed. The meeting was addressed by Governor Cravens, and General Carter, and was wonderfully enthusiastic. About forty Grantites gathered in the rear and tried to break up the meeting by stamping and crying fire during the speaking, but nobody followed them out, and they all came back to hear better speaking than they ever heard before in the city.

### FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION IN TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—The *Daily Evening Press*, of this city, announces that there is fraudulent registration in Titusville of nearly 1,000 names, and the *Press* intimates that this is part of a system of colonization which has been extensively practised throughout the oil region. The *Press* is an independent paper, and does not charge the proceedings upon either party. The registration is nearly double that of last year. There is to be a vigorous investigation commenced at once.

### IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Sept. 30.—Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Delano, Hon. J. P. Southworth and the Hon. Geo. Willey arrived in this city on Saturday. The party attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday, and were driven to Gambier in the afternoon, where they looked upon the antique buildings and Kenyon College. Secretary Delano leaves for Pittsburgh this evening, and the Postmaster General returns to Washington to-day. Mr. Creswell and Mr. Southworth addressed a large Republican meeting here on Saturday.

### CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, this evening, nominated William Whiting for Congress.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 30.—There being some misapprehension as to the proper mode of printing tickets for the Congressional election, the Democratic State Executive Committee announce that they have carefully examined the laws of Congress bearing upon that subject, and find that the names of candidates for Congress are to be printed as heretofore in connection with State and county tickets.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican meeting in the Sixth Street Market-space was very largely attended, and speeches were made by General N. P. Banks and George H. Pendleton. A large number turned out in torchlight procession.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The Democrats held their County Convention to-day, and put a full ticket in the field. The following are the prominent nominees: Circuit Judge, Thos. E. Espy; Presiding Justice of County Court, Joseph O'Neill; Collector, Chas. A. Mantz; Sheriff, Phil. C. Taylor; Marshal, P. Monohan; Coroner, Voerster; Circuit Attorney, J. C. Norwill.

An invitation, signed by a large number of business men, both Democrats and Republicans, has been sent to Secretary Boutwell, asking him to make a speech here on the financial condition of the country and prominent questions of the day.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the straight-out Democracy, to-night, delegates were elected to attend the Convention at Jefferson City, Oct. 4. Resolutions were passed, indorsing the ticket nominated and the platform adopted at Louisville, and the delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of the full straight-out ticket.

PEORIA, Sept. 30.—General O'Neil addressed a large meeting of his countrymen, at the Court House, this evening. The building was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The Peoria County Liberal and Democratic Convention will assemble to-morrow. There will be a lively scramble for county offices by both sides.

## THE WEST.

### Indian Raid in Arizona—Mining Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Tucson, Arizona, *Citizen*, of Sept. 24, says: "On the 18th inst. thirty Apaches attacked a party of men employed in hauling lumber from the Santa Rita Mountains to Tucson, within five miles of Camp Crittenden, killed one Mexican, wounded another, stole the mules, two horses, 300 rounds of fixed ammunition, three needle guns, and one pistol. Lieutenant Hall, of the Fifth Cavalry, gave chase for three days. He is convinced that the savages went directly to the Indian Reserve at Camp Grant, where he thinks the murderers of Lieutenant Stewart and party are now subsisting at Government expense.

There is much excitement over the newly-discovered mines near the Sonora line. Miners have returned to Tucson with large pieces of rich ore.

### The Pennsylvania Oil Dealers' Bull Movement.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—The oil regions are again at a fever heat. Everywhere the intensest feeling prevails over the movement to suspend the product. Despatches from the oil districts generally show that the movement is universal, and probably not over fifty wells are producing to-night. Some localities reported that violence had been resorted to in carrying out the order. Well rigs were burned and engines destroyed by sledge hammers, and oil tanks tapped. Some are still strongly holding out against it, but it is thought they will yet yield. The effect of this movement is already felt in the advanced and more active market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—The movement recently inaugurated in the oil producing regions, to stop the pumping wells until the raise in the price of oil would justify its production, has met with very general success. A special to the *Commercial*, from St. Petersburg, announces that all pumping wells in that district stopped on the 28th inst., and since the commencement of the movement oil has advanced one dollar per barrel. At a meeting of the oil producers held at Franklin to-night, it was resolved to shut down all pumping wells 30 days, commencing October 1st.

A special to the *Commercial* from Petroleum Centre, states that a gang of workmen visited a number of wells in that district, which were still in operation and closed them by force. Considerable excitement has prevailed in the locality during the day, and fears were entertained that there would be trouble to-night. It is thought all will be quiet in a few days.

## NEW YORK.

### Sunday Street Parades Prohibited by the Authorities.

### Ballot-Box Stuffers Leave the City to Escape Prosecution.

### Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Mr. Greeley is resting after his tour, at the house of Dr. Bayard. The intermission of work will be very short, as he will deliver an agricultural address in Berks County, Pa., on Thursday, and that will only commence the numerous demands upon his time to the end of the canvass.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

The present unsatisfactory condition of the English crops and money market is thus enlarged upon by the Manchester *Guardian* of Sept. 20. The Directors of the Bank of England have to-day advanced their minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. With regard to the causes we have only to refer to the different wheat harvest. The state of the American exchanges, the large sums of money which we shall have to pay for imported produce next month and in November, and the wants of Germany in connection with excessive speculation, which has resulted in the upward movement in the discount market at Berlin and Frankfort. That it will be necessary for us to import a superior quality of wheat, for which we shall have to pay a high price, is certain. Our crop, deficient in quantity, is sadly wanting in quality and for mixing purposes; therefore a fine foreign wheat is necessary. The foreign grower already knows this, for good wheat is rising in value both in the United States and on the Continent; and we find also that the New York Exchange has receded to 107½, a point at which shipments of gold hence are almost impossible. This change is, no doubt, due to the increasing shipments of cotton, and to the high price of wheat and flour, and lastly, the German demands upon us are a subject of great uncertainty. They arise when we do not expect them. It is clear that we must anticipate a rising money market, for everything points in that direction. Throughout England and Scotland, in localities where potatoes have many years been extensively grown, the shortcoming is said to range between 20 and 30 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull throughout to-day. Fluctuations were slight, and the volume of business small. The general market declined ¼ to ½ per cent early in the day and rallied in the afternoon, but was irregular and somewhat unsettled at the close. Pacific Mail ranged from 73¼ to 73⅞ with the latest dealings at 73⅞ to 74. C. C. & I. C. declined from 35½ to 34½, and afterwards sold at 34½. Western Union fell off from 69½ to 68½, and afterwards recovered to 69¼. Erie declined from 48 to 47¼, and Wabash from 69 to 68¼. Other fluctuations were only ¼ to ½ per cent.

MONEY

more active, and ranged from 7 per cent to 1 1-16 with a considerable portion of the business at 1-32. The closing rates were 7 per cent gold to 1-32.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, with sales at 107½ for 60 day, and 108½ for sight.

GOLD

firmer; advanced from 113⅞ to 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm and higher; 1867 bonds reported to be in very small supply; Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87½@88; land-grants, 79½@80½; incomes, 78@80.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is moderate and chiefly confined to low grades, and these are irregular. Family grades are firm and the demand fair. Good No. 2 and superfine is in fair demand. At the close the market was more active, but easier for all grades under $8.50, with the exception of choice good superfine. In wheat there was more activity and increased firmness. At the opening the demand was chiefly confined to shippers. Winter was well held, and not plenty. The market closes more active and firm for spring, and stronger for winter.

PROVISIONS.

Pork more active and firmer. Sales more general for future delivery. Demand moderate. Sales of 250 brls mess, for October, at $14.00. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firmer and in fair demand. Lard lower, and closed tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Police Commissioners recently refused permission to St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Society to form in procession yesterday, for the purpose of participating in the laying of the corner stone of a church in Jersey City. It had been rumored, consequently, that the association would parade in violation of the law, hence a heavy force of police was in readiness yesterday for service; but members of the society, to the number of 6,000, crossed the ferry in groups, and paraded in Jersey City. A procession of the same society, from Brooklyn, was disbanded by the police.

THE COACH DRIVERS.

At the coach-drivers' meeting last evening it was announced that a large number of stables had agreed to pay the demanded increase of wages. The strike will be against those who refused to accede.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

About half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a train filled with the employes of the road on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad collided with a coal-train near Paterson, N. J. The cars were thrown from the track and completely wrecked. Hiram O. Bogley and John O. Wiggins were killed. Eight men were seriously injured. The cause of the accident is to be investigated to-day.

TWO WOMEN PROBABLY MURDERED.

Patrick Lary horribly mutilated his wife and daughter, this morning, with a meat saw. Both will probably die. He was arrested after a terrible struggle. He was recently discharged from a lunatic asylum, and had a recurrence of insanity.

BALLOT BOX STUFFERS LEAVE THE CITY.

It is stated that Alderman Dunn, Pat Keen, and ex-Auditor James O'Brien, of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, fled last night, consequent upon the publications of the affidavits of Thomas McGaff, proving them to have stuffed ballot-boxes in that ward at the last election, and then perjuring themselves by swearing to statements which falsely convicted M. J. Weldon of their crime.

THE VINTON OBSEQUIES.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Vinton, will take place in Trinity Church, New York, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### Meteorological.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—For New England and the Middle States on Tuesday westerly and northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather, the winds over the lower lakes probably backing to the southerly. For the South Atlantic States northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi northerly winds veering probably to easterly, and generally clear weather. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes clear weather and winds gradually backing to southerly and easterly. For northwest diminishing pressure and easterly to southerly winds.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1872.—Table showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of September, 1872:

| Date | Mean daily barometer. | Mean daily thermometer. | Rain fall. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1 | 30.195 | 68.2 | .00 |
| Sept. 2 | 30.161 | 67.7 | .00 |
| Sept. 3 | 30.087 | 69.8 | .00 |
| Sept. 4 | 29.860 | 68.7 | .00 |
| Sept. 5 | 29.696 | 80.0 | .00 |
| Sept. 6 | 29.783 | 81.0 | .00 |
| Sept. 7 | 29.894 | 80.7 | .07 |
| Sept. 8 | 29.982 | 69.5 | .92 |
| Sept. 9 | 29.944 | 70.0 | .00 |
| Sept. 10 | 30.050 | 71.0 | .00 |
| Sept. 11 | 29.790 | 70.0 | .22 |
| Sept. 12 | 29.845 | 60.2 | 1.23 |
| Sept. 13 | 30.132 | 59.5 | .00 |
| Sept. 14 | 30.167 | 61.7 | .00 |
| Sept. 15 | 30.003 | 67.2 | .0[illegible] |
| Sept. 16 | 29.940 | 58.2 | .00 |
| Sept. 17 | 29.950 | 58.1 | .00 |
| Sept. 18 | 29.675 | 56.2 | .03 |
| Sept. 19 | 29.937 | 54.5 | .00 |
| Sept. 20 | 29.889 | 61.7 | .00 |
| Sept. 21 | 29.736 | 74.2 | .00 |
| Sept. 22 | 29.890 | 65.2 | .36 |
| Sept. 23 | 29.769 | 73.0 | .30 |
| Sept. 24 | 29.642 | 70.0 | .01 |
| Sept. 25 | 29.916 | 67.2 | .00 |
| Sept. 26 | 29.898 | 60.2 | .60 |
| Sept. 27 | 30.034 | 52.2 | .00 |
| Sept. 28 | 29.660 | 63.0 | 2.11 |
| Sept. 29 | 29.850 | 51.5 | .40 |
| Sept. 30 | 30.120 | 49.2 | .00 |
| Monthly mean | 29.913 | 64.0 | |
| Total rainfall | .... | .... | 6.42 |

Prevailing Wind—Southwest.

Total number of miles travelled, 10,387.

REMARKS—Barometer—Highest observed, Sept. 1, 30.26; lowest observed, Sept. 28, 29.35. Thermometer—Highest observed, Sept. 6, 90.0; lowest observed, Sept. 27, 37.0.

THEODORE MOSHER, JR.,
Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

### Outrage Attempted Upon Two Colored Women.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 30.—Jacob Bessinger and Christian Folkwer, last night, attempted to commit rape on two colored women, Mrs. Joshua Allen and Mrs. Mary Windsor. The women had just left their own houses, about 9 o'clock, and were on their way to get water from a pump across the street, when these two men came up and stopped them. The women cried murder, when one ruffian knocked Mrs. Allen down while the other escaped. Mrs. Allen's screams brought her husband, but before he could help her he was struck down by a huge stone in the rascal's hand and left for dead. The roughs then ran away, but Bessenger was soon captured, and to-day was sent to jail in default of $800 bail. Allen was so badly injured as to be unable to appear as a witness. The affair causes much excitement among the colored people.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Malta National Bank, of Malta, O., with a capital of $50,000. Stanbery, ex-Attorney General, is chosen President.

POSTAL SERVICE.

During the month of September there were only 252 miles of Railway Postal Service ordered, while in the preceding month 728, and in July 388 miles were ordered by the Post Office Department.

[To the Associated Press.]

STAMP DUTY REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The stamp duty upon all documents, except bank checks, drafts, or orders, expires to-day in accordance with the recent act of Congress. Hereafter no stamps will be required on any legal documents whatever, no paper being subject to duty except bank checks, drafts, or orders as above mentioned. No stamps are required on foreign bills of exchange.

COLORED MEN CALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Committee of the Colored Men's Convention in New England, which met at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 5th inst., called on the President to-day and presented a letter from their Convention. The Committee was Lewis Hayden, George Ruffin, and Charles E. Pindall. The letter was delivered by Mr. Ruffin, who made a few remarks. The President, in reply, expressed gratification that his efforts to secure protection to life and property to all classes throughout the country had been so fully appreciated, and thanked the Committee for the kind manner in which they had alluded to his action in regard to their race.

REVENUE DECISION.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wholesale and retail liquor dealers may continue to sell malt liquors under their special tax receipts, as such, without being assessed as malt liquor dealers, and that the collection of taxes assessed contrary to that construction shall be suspended until the question can be brought before Congress. Persons who sell only malt liquors are liable only to the special taxes of $20 or $50, according as they are wholesale or retail dealers in malt liquors.

PARTIAL PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF NEAT CATTLE.

The Collectors of Customs at the principal ports, have been directed by the Treasury Department to suspend the importation of neat cattle and hides coming from the infected districts of Europe unless accompanied by a consular certificate showing that they are free from disease.

## FOREIGN.

### Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The *Times* confirms the report of the resignation of the Lord Chancellor Lord Atherly.

The steamships Baltic, City of New York, Idaho, Cuba, Westphalia, and Olympia have arrived out.

A meeting of railway servants was held in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration measures for furthering the movement for the emigration of a large number of this class to Canada and the United States.

The ship Nazarine was wrecked off Formbley, Lancaster County, during the heavy gale in the latter part of last week, and all on board were drowned. Many reports of other disasters also have been received.

### France.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Victor Hugo has been nominated by the Republicans of Algiers for Member of the French Assembly.

The Government condemns Gambetta's course in addressing the people in the provinces. His speeches are considered indiscreet and ill-timed, and as calculated to needlessly agitate the country, which needs repose.

### Italy.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Pope to-day went out beyond the precincts of the Vatican for the first time since the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. He proceeded to Porta della Zecca, and walked in the garden.

### Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—General Espaneto has resigned his seat in the Senate.

It is reported that the Government has resolved to submit to the other European powers the question of the justice of its claims against the United States for damages by Cuban filibustering expeditions.

## OHIO.

### Death Under Singular Circumstances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Sept. 30.—Rev. Wesley Recter, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in Fremont, Clark Co., died, last Thursday, under singular circumstances. He was lying low with typhoid fever. On the night of his death two ladies were watching with him. He arose, saying he wanted to go out. They remonstrated and retired from the room, not thinking he would go out, but, on their return in a few minutes, found him gone. He was found dead, lying near a pair of bars he had let down and passed through, near the house, having nothing on but his night dress. He had wandered out in his delirium. He was to have been married shortly to a very estimable lady in Concord, in this county.

## JUSTICE CHEATED.

### Mrs. Fair, the San Francisco Murderess Acquitted and Set at Liberty—Another Case of Emotional Insanity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—This community was thrown into a state of indignation that it is impossible to describe by the jury in the case of Mrs. Laura D. Fair this morning bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." The circumstances of this case are well remembered. Mrs. Fair, who, it is alleged, was the mistress of the Hon. A. P. Crittenden, met him in the presence of his own wife on a steamer near this city in November, 1870, and deliberately shot him dead. She was arrested, and in the summer of 1871 was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial was asked for and granted, and now she is acquitted and discharged from custody. It was plainly a case of deliberate, premeditated murder, and the fact that she killed her victim is undoubted and unquestioned. The feeling very naturally is that the jury was bribed, and that justice has been outraged. The plea in her behalf, on the second trial, was that of insanity, but nobody who has ever seen or conversed with her believes her insane. She is a cunning but very malicious woman, and now goes out to entrap some other man in her meshes. As soon as the verdict of the jury was announced, this morning, the officers at once released her. Not since the days of the Vigilance Committee's operations has there been so much excitement in San Francisco as there is to-day over this acquittal.

### Blood Horse Association Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—The fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commenced to-day. Weather fair and pleasant. Attendance large, and sport fine. The first race, Young America, stake for 2-year-olds, dash of one mile. Entrance, $40; forfeit, $20. The Association added $4,000, second horse to have $1,000. Twenty entries; six started.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vandalia | 1 |
| Zodok | 2 |

Time, 1:48½.

Second race, Bottell House stake, mile heats, for green 3-year-olds, $25, play or pay. The Association added $300, the second horse to have $100. Fifteen entries; five started.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lampi | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Edwallader's ch. f. by Lexington | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Josh Guild | 2 | dist. | |
| Lady Greenfield | dist. | | |
| Roger Hanson | 3 | dist. | |

Time—1:48½; 1:48½; 1:50.

Third race, Association Purse, $150, mile and one-quarter dash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wanderer | 1 |
| London | 2 |
| Richland | 3 |
| Emma Pratt | 4 |

Time—2:12½.

### The Storm of Sunday.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 30.—A furious gale has been blowing on Lake Ontario, all last night and to-day. The steamer Corinthian, which left here yesterday, had to put back from below Cobourg. A raft belonging to a Mr. Cook, valued at $25,000, was wrecked near Cobourg.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 30.—The tug Advance is ashore, and a total loss, but insured for $10,000.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The storm has abated. With the exception of loss of sails and spars by a few vessels, no marine disaster occurred in this vicinity. About two hundred feet of the new breakwater, in front of the harbor, was carried away.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—The following disasters are reported on Lake Erie: Bark Butcher Boy, sunk, probably total loss; schooners Oades and Fayette Brown, ashore, badly damaged. The Annie Vought collided with the Butcher Boy, and was badly damaged. She was brought to the dry dock to-day. Schooners Van Valkenburg, Phalarope, Kenosha, Yankee Blade, Fenton, and Sweepstakes, ashore, and more or less damaged. The brig Montezuma is ashore and gone to pieces. It is reported that the Captain's wife was drowned. The lumber barges Treat, Harvest Belle, and Detroit, are on the beach. Many scows and small vessels are sunk or driven ashore.

### Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 30.—A fire at Watertown Junction, Wisconsin, last night, destroyed the freight house of the American Express Company and its contents. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $8,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Workmen in clearing away the debris at the asylum in Newburg, yesterday afternoon, found the bodies of Miss Walker, Benjamin Burgess, and of an iron puddler of Newburg, who has been missing since the fire. Two others persons are still missing. Several wards in the wings of the building least injured have been put in order, and a hundred or more patients have been placed in them. Three in the jail and Central Police Station of this city were taken to Newburg on Sunday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—A fire broke out in Nickerson's lumber yard and planing mill, in Bridgeport, to-night, and before it could be stayed, burned ten buildings and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property. The buildings were purposely set on fire. Insurance not yet ascertained.

## ILLINOIS.

### Insurance Companies Evading the State Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30.—The *Register* of this evening contains the following: "Hon. William Stadden, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, has returned from Chicago, where he had been for the purpose of consulting Hon. W. Bushnell, Attorney General, and George W. Smith, Esq., as to the prosecution of evaders of the State Insurance law. It appears that a number of companies which are not able to comply with the very reasonable, not to say lenient, law of this State upon the subject of insurance, employ brokers in Chicago, who take risks and issue policies, and thus escape the taxes levied and fail to give the security required by law. It is for the purpose of suppressing this class of swindling that the consultation was held, and we do not doubt that the result will be satisfactory."

### Mr. Greeley will Visit Goldsboro, N. C.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 30.—Horace Greeley will attend the State Fair here on the 23d of October.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Advices from China report that the rice crop is abundant.

—The Baltimores defeated the Athletics, in Baltimore, yesterday, the score standing 6 to 5.

—John Grove, brakeman on the Lafayette & Bloomington Road, had a leg crushed while coupling cars near Bloomington last evening. Amputation was performed, but the injured man died. He was from Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—San Diego, Cal., will vote almost unanimously in favor of issuing $150,000 in city bonds for purchasing the franchise of the San Diego & Gila Railroad, and terminal grounds, for the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

—The delegation of Sioux Indians now on a visit to the Eastern States, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning from Washington. Yesterday afternoon they were driven to Girard College and were highly delighted with what they saw. A public reception will be given them in the Academy of Music to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—Hon. James C. Allen will address a Liberal mass meeting in this city next Friday evening, the 14th instant. Colonel N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, spoke here this evening before the Grant and Wilson Club.

George Reed and John Sims, both colored, got into a dispute at Bethel Colored Church, in Little Rock, over a question as to which put the most money in the basket when it was handed around, when Reed pulled out a pistol and shot Sims, mortally wounding him.

—The miners of the LaSalle, Illinois Valley, and Kenosha coal mines, numbering about 500, who have been on a strike since the 1st of September, have arrived at an amicable understanding with the Superintendents, and are going to work again to-day under contract for a year.

—Nicholas Hite, who resided a short distance north of Exeter, in Scott County, Illinois, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging himself. He was on his way from his home in the country to market with a wagon load of potatoes, and, stopping by the way-side, took a rein from off his horses, and hanged himself to the limb of a tree. No cause is known for the act of self-destruction.

### The Original of the "Dame aux Camelias."

Nestor Roqueplan, in his *Parisine*, records a visit made to the tombs of certain celebrities, and among others to that of Marie Duplessis, the original of the Dame aux Camelias, whom, it seems, he had known intimately in all the phases of her life—first as a street girl munching apples on the Pont Neuf, and afterward as a gay lady regardless of expense. With a pitiless hand he strips off the romance which music and song have wound around a life really so vile and mercenary, and shows the woman in her true colors—first, as a grisette of the Quartier Latin, grateful for the gift of a few fried potatoes from a street-booth; next a frequenter of the dance-gardens in quest of rich victims; and lastly, the depraved Parisian Lorette, dying, it is true, of consumption, but otherwise as different from the Traviata as darkness from light. Here is the analysis of the character of this woman, who has been made the ideal of a romancer, and whose sins have been condoned by so many pure hearts weeping over her imaginary woes and sacrifices for affection's sake: "Marie Duplessis was remarkably pretty—tall, well-made, ignorant, without wit, but cunning. A Norman peasant, she invented a genealogy and appropriated an historic name. She lied liberally, and was in the habit of saying that 'lies whitened the teeth.' About her there was nothing of the woman whom the imagination of a romancer invested with her name." He insists that the only truth in the history of the Dame aux Camelias was the fact that she died of consumption, and he relates, as characteristic of the woman, that her last appearance in public was at the theatre of the Palais Royal, when she was so near dying that two liveried lackeys had to lift her in and out of the theatre.

Yet she was such a celebrity in her way that the year after her death it was the fashion of the women who emulated her career to make a pilgrimage to her cemetery and to strew camellias over her grave. A sad and touching commentary, however, is given in the statement of the fact that when she died, out of all her numerous lovers and admirers but two men had the hardihood to follow her remains to the tomb, which her poet-lover celebrated by verses addressed to them praising their fidelity. Seldom has it happened that a woman so utterly worthless has inspired so much tender pity and gained so undeserved a reputation.—*Parisine, by Edward de Leon, in the October Lippincott.*

## MARRIED.

CLARK—DOUGLASS—On Thursday, Sept. 26, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. C. P. Dorset, Mr. Howard Clark and Ella C. second daughter of Thomas Whitehead Douglass, Esq. All of this city.

CURTIN—McCLELLAN—In Evanston, on the 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Chapel, Mr. T. M. Curtin and Miss C. G. McClellan. Both of Chicago.

STEVENSON—DILL—In Dromore Presbyterian Church, County Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 10, by the Rev. [illegible], assisted by Rev. P. Hay, Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Chicago, and Miss Minnie Dill, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

## DIED.

CLARY—Sept. 29, John Clary, of typhoid fever. His remains will be taken in carriages to Calvary Cemetery, at 10½ o'clock, Oct. 1. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. 283 West Polk-st.

## MEETINGS.

### Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. There will be no meeting this evening. By order of the E. C.
E. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

### Masonic.

Regular Communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Temple, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts., this, Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. By order of L. A. Hamblen, W. M. A. B. STILES, Sec'y.

### Masonic.

Regular Communication, Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., this evening, at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State. Members are expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. Important business. By order of W. M.
SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty.

68 Canal-st. & 509 Wabash-av.

BANK STATEMENTS.

FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS,' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated, 1861. Commenced Business, 1862.

No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago. West Side Office 623 S. Halsted-st., near Madison.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

Condition after close of business Sept. 30, 1872:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits | | $1,282,686 89 |
| Capital | $ 50,000 00 | |
| Reserve fund | 20,777.80 | |
| Interest | 27,320 00 | |
| Contingent fund | | 98,277.80 |
| | | $1,380,964.19 |

INVESTMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on real estate | | $ 588,653.20 |
| Value of security { Value of ground | $1,283,528 20 | |
| Value of buildings | 721,120 00 | |
| | $1,995,676 90 | |
| Loans and demands secured by collateral, and payable on call | | 180,118.14 |
| Burglar-proof safes and office fixtures | | 4,826.89 |
| United States, State, Cook Co., and Chicago City bonds | 351,538.52 | |
| Other bonds and available securities | 111,500 00 | |
| Cash on hand | 179,233.13 | |
| | | 642,362 66 |
| Total | | $1,380,961.29 |

Printed by order of the Board of Directors, for the information of depositors.
Sept. 30, 1872. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

WOOLLENS AND FLANNELS.

To Merchants from the Interior.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
In their Warehouse,
corner of
Franklin and Madison-sts.,
advise dealers from the interior
that they will offer,
this week,
Special Bargains in
Woollens and Flannels,
having bought at recent
Manufacturers' Auction Sales,
at large reduction from early
prices, several hundred
packages.
Also, 50 Cases Dress Goods,
at unusually low prices.
We are daily offering inducements to the Trade which
our largely increased
trade warrants
us in doing.
All the leading makes of
Domestics at New York prices.
An enormous stock of
Notions also at attractive
prices.

INSURANCE.

THE
London Assurance Corporation,
LONDON.

Total Funds, $13,234,425, (GOLD.)
Fire Assets, $5,064,000, (GOLD.)
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720
Frame, Hare & Lockwood
Managers for United States,
88 Wall-st., New York.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thompson, New York.
CHAS. M. FRY, No. 20 Wall-st., New York.
GORDON NORRIE, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., New York.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Brothers, New York.
GOULD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co., New York.

Chicago Office, 3 & 4 Bryan Block.
GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent.

☞ Policies issued on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Stocks, Dwellings and their Contents, and on other desirable property.

WORK AND GLOVE BOXES.

NOVELTIES IN
Work, Glove and Handkerchief
BOXES.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.,

will, this week, offer to the public for sale the finest selected stock and the largest variety of Work Boxes ever brought to this market. Also, Handkerchief Boxes, of every quality and style manufactured, and Glove Boxes of every description, from the finest to the commonest.

We also invite special attention to our assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, all of the very latest designs, and from the largest and best manufacturers in Europe.

All of the above-named Goods are of our own importations, and will be sold at low prices.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138 to 142 State-st., near Madison.

N. B.—South and West Side cars pass the door every five minutes.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

THE FINEST
Cylinder Desks
IN THE CITY, AT
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.'S
Furniture Warerooms
443 & 445 Wabash-av. & 42 to 46 Peck-court.

N. B.—A full line of Office Desks constantly on hand.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

In McConnell's Building, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.:
1 four-story and basement store, 44x100 feet.
1 store and basement, 22x70 ft.
1 splendid corner store, 45x70 ft, with good vaults and plate glass store fronts.
Also, several fine offices and large rooms, with vaults, to rent in same building.
Very low rents will be offered to good tenants.
Inquire of JOHN McCONNELL, either at the building or at Room No. 12 172 Adams-st.

TO RENT.

Stores and floors in the Armour Building on Michigan-av., extending back to the Central depot, and fronting south on Lake Park. ROBERT REID, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Large, elegant and beautiful hall, 134 and 136 Twenty-second-st. Good terms made with a society or club. NELSON MONROE, 140 Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

I will buy a few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company, Of New York, if presented soon. Call or address W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, 17 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington sts. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON, 427 Wabash-av.

A full stock of the Choicest Materials and latest Parisian Styles being constantly received. Ladies will please remember the number,

427 Wabash-av., Near the First Baptist Church.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS,
BANNERS, BADGES,
UNIFORMS, &c.
GEO. F. FOSTER,
12 South Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

+4

# ALL ABOUT AN ATLAS.

## Curious Proceedings Regarding the Only Remaining Maps and Plats of Chicago.

## A Profitable Publication Likely to Be Indefinitely Postponed.

## The Proprietors of "Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago" and the Board of Public Works Enjoined from Publishing the Work.

The Bill of Injunction, Rees et al. v. Otto Peltzer, et al., noticed in our law record to-day, is of some public interest. James H. Rees, Elisha C Hundley, and Luther H Pierce, co-partners in trade, as Rees, Pierce & Co., real estate dealers, are the complainants. They allege that long prior to the destruction of the public records of the County of Cook, they procured and made, and caused to be made a complete set of maps and plats of the City of Chicago, in said County, and of the several additions thereto, and the subdivision thereof; that said maps and plats were drawn on a uniform scale of 100 feet to the inch; that each separate map and plat contained about 80 acres of land, and was a full and complete representation thereof, as the same was, or portions thereof had been from time to time laid out, showing the measurement and location of the several lots, blocks, streets, and alleys thereof, as the same appeared on record in the Recorder's office of said county. Complainants further show that said maps and plats were originally severally copied drawn and compiled from the public records, and were made more complete and perfect by large and valuable marginal notes, references, explanations, and memoranda of dates and facts derived from other authentic sources, which were written upon the face and margins of said maps, from time to time, as the same were obtained by complainants. Further, that they, from time to time, caused all changes of the original maps and plats, and all subdivisions thereof, to be carefully drawn and placed on the maps and plats referred to, accompanied with all needful notes and explanations, showing by what authority changes of subdivisions were made, where recorded, dates, etc., so that complainants claim that said maps and plats were and are, each in itself a complete map and plat of the ground represented, as the same was originally platted and laid out, together with all changes, additions thereto, and subdivisions thereof, from the time when the same was originally laid out down to the present time, as to all streets, alleys, lots, blocks, divisions and subdivisions in this city. The complainants allege that they were at great expense and labor to obtain data sufficient to enable them to accomplish the above results, and that the said maps and plats, by reason of such expense and labor, and the care of several years, had become a source of great profit in the prosecution of their business. Further, that in the mode and manner aforesaid they became possessed of about 280 separate and distinct maps and plats, all of which were properly classified, arranged, and compiled, in separate books, in atlas form, for the convenience and use of the complainants in their business; that they have never published the same, nor permitted the same, nor any part thereof, to be published, nor have they, with the exception noted below, copied, nor permitted any one not the owner thereof, to copy any of these drawings, except in detached form, in the ordinary course of business, and for a consideration. Further, that prior to the destruction of the Public Records of the said county, by fire, the firm of Ogden & Sheldon, dealers in real estate in this city, became also possessed of similar maps and plats; that on the 9th of October, 1871, the Public Records of the Court, including the records of all maps and plats of the city, were totally destroyed; that afterwards, and from that time to the present (with the exception related below) the maps and plats of complainants and Ogden & Sheldon, were the only complete representations existing of the city, its additions and subdivisions, compiled from public records, and from authentic sources; that after said fire, complainants and said Ogden & Sheldon entered into an agreement to jointly use their said maps and plats in the prosecution of their several business, all revenue and profit to be derived therefrom to be divided equally between the two firms; that after such agreement was made, Otto Peltzer, a clerk of the Board of Public Works of the city, having charge of the maps and Drafting Department of the Board, applied, on behalf of said Board, for permission to use said maps and plats, and to take tracings of copies thereof for the use of the Board; that complainants, whilst stating distinctly to said Peltzer that, while they might be willing to allow the Board to use said maps for the purpose named, they would not for any consideration permit any publication thereof, or of the copies and tracings thus obtained, as they might at some future time be disposed to publish the same for their own profit; that it was thereupon agreed that, for a certain consideration paid by the Board, the copies and tracings desired might be taken, but most clearly and distinctly on the above condition; that the Board thereupon did proceed to make such copies and tracings; that on or about Feb. 1, 1872, complainants were informed that said Peltzer was taking copies of their property with the view of publishing the same, the Board having by this time procured but a small number of the tracings desired by them; that complainants at once called upon one of said Commissioners of the Board and protested against such publication, and refused to allow the copying to proceed without assurances that there should be no such publication, whereupon said Commissioner gave the desired assurance; and complainants believe that the Board issued an order on the 12th of February, 1872, prohibiting said Peltzer from allowing any copies or tracings to be made except for the use of the city, and relying on the good faith of said order, complainants allowed the said copies to be made.

Further, that said Peltzer, notwithstanding all this, having obtained all the maps and plats, with their notes, etc., as already described, is now proceeding to publish them in the shape of a lithographic atlas, and is offering them to subscribers for sale at the rate of $4 per copy, claiming, as complainants believe, that he has procured a certificate of copyright for said atlas; that said Peltzer has circulated a prospectus, and through it, solicited and obtained many subscribers to the work, which he has called "Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago," and that he has already published and delivered to said subscribers, several leaves of said atlas, and is now engaged in publishing the remainder.

Complainants here refer to the similitude between the maps, and submit copies of both, which are, in fact the same, and set forth the connection of G. R. Hoffman with the defendant Peltzer, alleging that they are co-partners in the publication; and, further on, show their reasons for making the other parties defendants to the suit; and conclude by praying that the persons named be made parties defendants to the suit; that they be enjoined from making or causing to be made any copies of said tracings, from publishing those already made, to give up all copies in their possession, and their subscription books, that an account be taken of all monies received on account of said subscriptions, that defendants pay over the same to complainants, with an account also of the damage sustained by the complainants; and that a temporary injunction be issued, it being feared that the plats and maps may be removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

The injunction prayed for was yesterday ordered to issue, by Judge Farwell, under a bond of $10,000, with M. D. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon as sureties.

The parties to the suit are James H. Rees, Elisha D Hundley, and Luther H. Pierce, partners under the firm name of Rees, Pierce & Co., v. Otto Peltzer, G. R. Hoffman, copartners to publish "Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago;" Bernard Baeroger, Edward Ruehlow, Francis Doival Reimerd, H. W. Zastrow Kassow, Henry Betz, and Ferdinand Knopword, comprising the firm of Baeroger, Ruehlow & Co., lithographers; and W. H. Carter, R. Prindeville, and J. K. Thompson, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

The matter has caused no little sensation in the Courts and among the business community.

# THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

## Notes from the Courts.

This is the last day for trial notices in the Supreme Court.

Our report of the evidence taken to-day in the matter of the State Insurance Company, and the petition to remove the assignee, will be read with interest.

In the case of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., bankrupts, the parties appeared before Mr. Register Hibbard yesterday by their solicitors, and an adjournment for one week was had.

Judge Porter, yesterday, ordered that J. E. Chapman, a juryman, show cause, on Saturday, why he should not be attached for contempt of Court, in not presenting himself, as required by law, for the performance of his duty as a juror. There has been much trouble with juries this term.

Attention is directed to an important suit, Rees Pierce & Co. v. Otto Peltzer et al., entered yesterday in the Circuit Court, to restrain the publication of Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago, an expensive work, of more than ordinary interest, which has been largely subscribed for in this city. We print an abstract of the bill in another column.

A number of judgments were entered, by default, in the Superior Court (Judge Porter) yesterday, against the Lamar Insurance Company.

THE CALL.

The following cases will be tried in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railroad Company v. Peterson et al. to-day: Daniel and Hendra Allen, Kirchoff and Stephen Chatterton, Anna J. and Henrietta Scott, Charles and Theresa Kelly, Geo. W. and Lewis B. Carpenter, and John C. Higgins.

The case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Derichsen, will be called to-day.

## United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

144. Dennis v. Grace. Cause set down for hearing upon pleading and proofs, and, after argument, taken under advisement.

LAW—JUDGE BLODGETT.

471. State Insurance Company v. J. A. Griswold. Dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]. Norman C Perkins, assignee of the State Insurance Company v. James H. Fisk and Jennie D. Fisk. Bill to foreclose mortgage to secure a promissory note for [illegible] J. H. Truman, attorney.

[illegible]. Same v. Ezra F. Runyan and Flora E Runyan. Same, [illegible]. Same attorney.

[illegible]. Same v. Charles C. Holden, Sarah J. Holden, and Julia A. Hickey. Same, [illegible].

[illegible]. Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company v. Frederick A. Sweetland. Bill of injunction. Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys.

[illegible]. John Dunphy. Assumpsit, $3,000. Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, attorneys.

[illegible]. Knickerbocker Insurance Company v. Gardner F. Comstock, James Brayley, L. Patterson, John Allen, and E. Palmer Mackey. Petition. Storey & King, attorneys.

## The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,178. Reuben Beardslee, et al. Petition of Moore & Canfield. Referred to H. N. Hibbard, Register, to take proof and report.

2,116. Kale and Osborn. Filed. Stipulation and order that proceedings be dismissed unless objections are filed by Monday next.

2,064. Commercial Insurance Company. Filed petition of Jonathan Abel and amended order under section 36.

## Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,287. Disston v. Lamar Insurance Company. Judgment $1,049.

1,288. Secor v. Same. Judgment, $1,087.

1,291. Magerlein v. Same. Judgment, $283 68.

—. John Sanders and Patrick Sanders v. Ezra L. H. Gardner. Leave to file petition, and ordered summons.

1,722. Kuhlman v. Church. Jury sworn, viz.: F. Julien, A. J. McGrath, J. J. Warley, F. Kuher, W. Kasse, John Neill, Robert Moon, P. Dunn, Lewis Juergens, Charles Schup, W. B. Potter, J. E. Chapman.

1,864. Fuller v. Mueller. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,949. Grimmell v. Lamar Insurance Company. Motion for speedy trial sustained.

2,267. Collins v. Zamecheck. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,771. Kalcake v. Levy. By agreement suit dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

98. Donahue v. Welsh. Non suit.

1,773. Douglass v. Holmes. Finding for plaintiff damages $65.72.

(Call 103 to 124 inclusive, except 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 118, 120, 124, 126, and 129.)

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,414. Main et al. v. Remington. Set for to-day.

2,189. Rachel v. Montgomery. On motion of plaintiff appeal dismissed, and procedendo for want of prosecution, at defendant's cost.

2,018. Johnson v. Swing. Jury sworn,—S. F. Wright, A. Hartmeyer, W. B. Potter, L. Kleim, J. Rothschild, L. P. Clark, A. Huncher, M. Dupree, Henry Hoff, A. Kopsell, F. Tracey, G. L. Condon. Verdict for plaintiff, damages, $108 22, and motion for a new trial by defendant.

2,636. Kessler v. Weihmann. Submitted to Court. Finding for plaintiff damages, $365, and motion for a new trial by defendant.

2,659. Russell v. Schoneck. On motion of defendant, appeal dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and procedendo, for want of prosecution.

2,730. Beckwith v. Lumberman Insurance Company. Jury sworn. Hy Ralph, M. Depres, A. Huncher, F. Tracey, H. Hoff, A. Kopsell, G. L. Condon, S. F. Wright, L. P. Clarke, A. Hartmeyer, J. Rothschild, A. Fersenberg. Verdict for defendant. Damages $75, and motion for a new trial by defendant.

1,977. Schultz v. Fraser et al. Demurrer to petition sustained, and leave to Fraser to plead in ten days.

2,161. Adams v. Erly. Jury sworn, and to separate by agreement.

(Call 111 to 135, inclusive, except 112, 113, and 114. On trial 110.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

312. Anderson v. McCarty. On motion of complainant, default of Catherine McCarty as administratrix of Patrick McCarty, and as executrix of Victor C McCarty, and of James J. McCarty as executor of same, for want of compliance with rule heretofore entered.

169. Belapradesy v. Arnstein. Hearing in open Court. Judgment dissolved, and bill dissolved at complainant's costs and suggestion of damages waived, and damages assessed at $60 and judgment. Appeal by complainant. Bond $300, and certificate of evidence, and be filed in twenty days.

504. Brush v. Brush. Masters' report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

40,294. Sanders et al. v. Gardner. Petition to supply record of judgment for $377.88. Mattocks & Mason, attorneys.

40,295. Fk Haskell et al v. Buckingham Burgess et al. Creditors' bill. Petitioner prays that defendants be examined as to transfers of their property, and that they be restrained from using such property until a judgment rendered against them, in favor of petitioners for $16,820 be satisfied. Howe & Russell, solicitors.

40,296. Snow v. Norton. Appeal from Justice DeWolf.

40,297. Hy. Remington for use of Thos. C. Hoag, assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company v. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company. Trespass. $15,000. Wade & Clarke, attorneys.

40,298. James W. Price for use of same v. Same. Trespass $15,000. Same attorneys.

40,301. Simonson et al. for use, etc, v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,200. Monroe, Bisbee, & Gibbs, attorneys.

40,299. Fredericka Bieman v. William Bieman. Divorce.

40,300. Peter M. Almini & Co. v. Frederick A. Wuhelman. Mechanic's lien. H. A. Gardner, Jr.

## The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

G. N. 4,061. Arthur A. Hobart v. Amos F. Tompkins. Petition to restore judgment. On motion leave to file petition, and ordered summons.

G. N. 4,064. Leopold J Kadish v. John Morton. On motion affidavit, and notice, leave to file declaration de novo, and rule on defendant to plead in ten days.

1,407. Fisch v. Levinson. Order discharging cause set aside, and cause reinstated, on affidavit filed. Exception by defendant, and rule on Herman F. Bacon to give bond of indemnity to plaintiff Fisch for $500, by Monday next, and motion by plaintiff to substitute as attorney John Reed, for plaintiff, in place of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, and motion denied, and exceptions by defendant.

81. Smith v. Doran. Rule on defendant to show cause, by Friday next, why additional bond should not be given.

87. Simpson v. Lombard. Suit dismissed on call, at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.

131. Makepeace v. Gilbert. Continued by agreement.

38. Clifford v. Allen. Jury sworn,—Geo. Appel, S. M. Shoyer, A. Peterson, L. B. Walker, E. G. Keith, W. S. White, A. Farnham, Jno. Miller, W. K. Harris, E. H. Mason, A. G. Story, and J. E. Cowell. Trial not concluded.

(Call 36, 34, 35, 37, and 39.)

JUDGE BOOTH.

Newman v. Wallbaum. John W. Waughop withdrew appearance as plaintiff's attorney, and A. N. Hascott entered in his place.

1,039. Dorenberg et al. v. Wadsworth. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,060. Randall v. Cook. Same, per stipulation.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

779. Loring v. Martin et al. Master's report filed and confirmed, and final decree. Another order—leave to complainant to withdraw original deeds attached to the depositions accompanying Master's report.

—. Mary A. Newton v. John B. Newton. On filing affidavit leave to complainant to prosecute as a poor person.

361. McKinnon v. Landgrave et al. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

898. Watts de Golyer et al. v. Town of Riverside. Injunction modified and final decree.

918. Meaher v. Williams. Dismissed at complainant's cost per stipulation filed.

211. McNiff v. Bush et al. Decree appointing Thomas G. Hutchins to sell property, etc., and report.

NEW SUITS.

4,070. French v. Koch et al. Appeal from Justice Hooke.

4,071. Arthur A. Hobart v. Amos F. Tompkins. Petition to supply record of judgment for $382. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys.

4,072. Harman Lowy v. Max Polachek. Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $860. Ewing & Leonard for plaintiff, and B. A. Ulrich for defendant.

4,073. Leopold J. Kadish v. John Morton. Assumpsit, $1,000, and Narr. Affidavit of burnt record. Barber & Lackner, attorneys.

4,074. Sutler v. McKeon et al. Assumpsit, $1,500, and Narr. Bonfield & Swezy, attorneys.

4,076. Samuel S. Greeley v. Jabez C. Howe. Assumpsit and Narr, $150. William Elliott Furness, attorney.

4,075. James H. Rees et al. v. Otto Peltzer et al., being Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago. Injunction to restrain defendants from further proceeding to publish "Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago."

4,077. Charles H. Quinlan v. Stephen E. Willims and William H. Anderson et al. Trespass, $500. W. M. Harland, attorney.

4,078. Edward Neale v. Joseph E. Smith and John Morris. Trespass, $10,000, J. A. Lambert, attorney.

## County Court.

ESTATE—JUDGE WALLACE.

Clark Hill. Order to Walter C. Larned to take deposition of Edwin O Larned, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of deceased.

Dell Hoornbeck. Grant of guardianship to Ann M. Hoornbeck. Bond of $300 approved.

Edwin D. Beeser et al., minors. Order authorizing guardian to pay $290 26 for due taxes.

Henry Serge et al., minors. Guardian's inventory approved.

Edward B. Martin. Decree for sale of real estate.

Charles N. Pease. Grant of administration.

Josephine Pease. Bond of $1,000 approved.

Richard Barry. Fires restored. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved.

John Anderson, executor of N. P. Loberg. Discharged from attachment.

John Hopp. Accounts of estate settled. William Wendlard, executor, discharged.

Mary Jane McGuire, minor. Grant of guardianship to J. P. Hitt. Bond of $3,000 approved.

James Holland. Grant of administration to Mary Holland, widow. Bond for $3,200 approved.

George A. Bigelow. Claim of Peter Toomey allowed for $941 60.

Maurice Coomey. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved.

Henrietta Beavy. L. Benjamin M. Lewis appointed conservator. Bond of $1,200 approved.

TAX APPEAL BONDS APPROVED.

Robert H Bailey. Tax appeal bond for $500 approved.

James H. Stearns, Eliza O. Hunt, and Alban H. Holden, and Trustees Free Will Baptist Church.

## Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

192. King. Plea, not guilty. Bail, $400, till next term.

154. Cordeau. Plea in abatement confessed by State's Attorney. Defendant held to bail in $1,000, to answer a charge of rape.

184. Alfred Courtis. Same charge. Same order.

46. Dowling. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

194. Barth. Jury trial. Verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged.

20. Burke. Former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilty and under age entered. Sentence suspended.

30. McDowell. Jury trial. Verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

53. George Barker; 54. John and Jerry Daly; 58. Alexander Martin; 70. Edward J. Addy and John E. Dean; 72. Patrick and Jerry Casey; 73. Charles Hoeman; 204. Frank O'Halloran.

71. John Bastin, and 12, 201, and 203. T. W. Fuller and Richard Rainforth, continued.

NEW SUIT.

319. City of Chicago v. John Crossley. Appeal.

## The Deepest Well in the World.

At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the government authorities in charge of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view, the sinking of a shaft or well, 16 feet in diameter, was commenced some five years ago, and at a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached. The boring was continued to a further depth of 960 feet, the diameter of this bore being reduced to about thirteen inches. The operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam until a depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer, or bit being still in the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enormous thickness of 3,907 feet.

The boring would have been continued in order to discover what description of deposit lay under the salt, but for the mechanical difficulties connected with the further prosecution of the operations. During the progress of this interesting work, repeated and careful observations were made of the temperature at various depths. The results confirm very closely those which have been already arrived at under similar circumstances.

# THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## The Petition for the Removal of the Assignee Before the Registrar.

## Testimony of Witnesses on Behalf of the Creditors.

In the matter of the petition of the creditors of the State Insurance Company, for the removal of Norman C. Perkins, assignee in bankruptcy, testimony was taken before H. N. Hibbard, Registrar, yesterday, as follows:

Newton S. Taylor, of the firm of Walker & Taylor, was sworn. He testified that he had a policy of $5,000 in the State Insurance Company; that he called at the office of Norman C. Perkins to learn about the assets of the Company; that, in answer to a question, Perkins said that no dividend would be declared until late in the fall.

*Cross-examination*: He had not attended the meeting at which the assignee was elected; had not been requested to vote for King for assignee; had received a dividend of 40 per cent upon his claim; had spoken to King about accepting the office of assignee, but he refused, saying that he had too much other business to attend to.

Henry L. Frank, of Frank Bros., sworn: The firm sustained a loss of $5,000 in this Company; the claim was adjusted at Mr. Garston's office; afterward sold it to Mr. Whitman upon representations that the Company could not pay more than 12 per cent; sold the policy at 11 per cent; at the time King bought the policy of Whitman, he represented that he had been to a great deal of trouble in ferreting out the matter, and was entitled to what he could make out of it; he also stated that he wished to get enough claims to proceed against the whole "ring;" have given both parties notice that we intended to recover what we were entitled to, either by law or equity.

J. H. Thurman, sworn: Met George C. Smith at Perkins' office several times; Perkins was endeavoring to have him pay over moneys without going into a suit; I attend to Mr. Perkins' business.

L. H. Bisbee, sworn: Our firm have had claims amounting to $250,000 or $300,000; we have negotiated sales at 20 per cent, providing it met the consent of the claim holders; the claims were against the Teutonia Insurance Company; had several interviews with A. D. Titsworth in reference to the claims; he made us offers to buy our claims, saying that he had already bought of Perkins at 14 per cent; he offered us 16 per cent; made an examination of the affairs of the Teutonia Company at Cleveland, and found that the assets were about $450,000 and the liabilities a little over $1,400,000; regarded the claims worth about 20 per cent.

General H. H. Thomas, sworn: Knew Perkins for the last twelve years; had a conversation with him in reference to the claim of Hamlin, Hale & Co., against the State Insurance Company; he said he knew where they could sell their claim, but he could not purchase it himself.

George Gardner recalled,—stated that he represented claims amounting to $2,500; there was much diversity of opinion among attorneys as to the legality of set-off claims; called on Perkins in reference to the claims, and he told me that the Company would probably pay about 10 or 12 per cent.

S. M. Miller, sworn: Have had claims placed in my hands, amounting to $3,000, against the State Insurance Company, for losses by the fire in October last; called on Perkins in his office, about ten days before the petition was filed for removal of assignee; told Perkins that I would like to find some party that would purchase claims against the Company; he referred me to Mr. Thurman, who said he was paying 12 cents; Thurman said he was purchasing claims for the Smiths of the Loan and Trust Company; he afterwards offered me 17 cents; my clients have since received a dividend of 40 per cent.

John F. Stafford, sworn. Had a policy in the State Insurance Company for $4,000, a total loss; sold it in November for $400; the Secretary had told me that they could not possibly pay over 10 per cent, and that those who settled last would not even get that; on remonstrating with the Secretary afterward, he asked me to do nothing further in the matter, as the National Trust Company would pay me as much as the others got.

E. Burnham, sworn: Sustained a loss of $2,500 in State Insurance Company; sold the policy to Shufeldt & Ball at 10 per cent; Mr. Shufeldt said he was not buying for himself, but was paid a small commission for buying; understood afterward that Shufeldt & Ball were buying for a Mr. Rogers, who was operating for George C. Smith & Co., of the National Loan and Trust Company.

James N. Witherell, sworn: Knew Perkins; called upon him to collect a dividend upon a claim that I had purchased against the State Insurance Company; when I purchased the claims I was not in the employ of the Company.

Robert A. Johnson, sworn: Am in employ of Norman C. Perkins; prior to the fire I was bookkeeper to the State Insurance Company, and continued in that position until the 12th of May last; the funds of the Company were kept in the National Loan and Trust Company before the fire, and afterwards checks were drawn on George H Smith, as Treasurer; the books showed the cash assets in the National Loan and Trust Company, belonging to the Insurance Company, amounted to about $225,000; there were some policies purchased in the Insurance Company's office.

Henry S. Tiffany, sworn: Am insurance agent; was general agent of the Teutonia Insurance Company at the time of the great fire; Robert A. Johnson, bookkeeper of the State Insurance Company, last May applied to me for information in reference to the affairs of the Teutonia Company; he was in my office nearly a week examining the books; he had charge of the affairs of the Teutonia simply as adjuster.

Henry M. Bacon, sworn: About the 20th of May served a notice on N. C. Perkins, assignee of State Insurance Company, in reference to these claims.

Robert E. Jenkins, sworn: An election was held on the 15th of May last for assignee of State Insurance Company; myself and Perkins were voted for; Perkins was elected; the McMullins and Smiths were present, and voted for Perkins.

Rufus B. Patterson, sworn: Our firm sustained a loss of $2,500 by the October fire, and had a policy in the State Insurance Company; sold our claim to Shufeldt & Ball for 11 per cent; they represented that that was all it was worth; found out afterwards that the Company were paying 40 per cent.

The further hearing of testimony was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

# HYDE PARK.

## Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Forty-Second Street to be Opened From Cottage Grove to Kankakee Avenue—The Proposed Water Works—Financial Matters—Revision of the Ordinances.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday.

The bill of C. S. Waite, Town Assessor, was reported back without recommendation, and laid over till the next meeting.

OPENING OF FORTY-SECOND STREET.

R. S. Thompson, attorney, was instructed to prepare an ordinance to open Forty-second street to the full width from Cottage Grove to Kankakee avenue, and present it at the next meeting.

INDIANA AVENUE SIDEWALKS.

Sidewalks were ordered to be constructed by owners of property on both sides of Indiana avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, on or before Nov. 1, under penalty of a special assessment.

ILLUMINATING THE STREETS.

The Police were instructed to light the street lamps according to schedule in the almanac of the American Gas Engineer & Water Company, and to extinguish them at midnight; also, that a contract be made with the Hyde Park Gas Company to furnish gas for the street lamps and the public buildings at $5 00 per 1,000 feet.

SELLING OUT.

It was resolved to sell out the town's half interest in the Kenwood Artesian Well, reserving water for sprinkling the streets. The Committee will receive proposals.

PROSPECTING FOR WATER.

The Board of Water Commissioners reported that they had employed General W. S. Smith to make preliminary examinations, which are now in progress, to determine the proper location for water-works on the lake shore, between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, with a view to the future construction of a tunnel out to deep water, should it be found necessary. They had encountered rocks at distances of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and at depths of 6 to 24 feet, and had inquired into and ascertained that it is feasible to lay an iron pipe of 3 feet diameter, with flush joints, in case a tunnel is impossible, but recommend for the present a filtering basin of 50 by 100 feet, and 16 feet below the water surface to be water tight on all sides, and open only at the bottom; sufficient to supply 500,000 gallons per day.

It was resolved that the Board of Water Commissioners be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for water-works buildings, and for a filtering basin near the lake shore. Also to report a proper location for the works, and the best disposition to be made of the water bonds.

FINANCIAL.

It was ordered that a warrant be issued to Beatty & Barker for $2,133.37, in settlement for the compromise for the change of plan on the outlet to Fifty-first street sewer.

On the petition of A. B. Kyle for remission of $50 fine, it was resolved to remit $40.

On petition of W. K. Wells for payment of tax certificate destroyed by fire, it was resolved that his prayer be not granted.

On petition of residents for regulation of the Transit Railway track, the attorney was instructed to prepare a proper ordinance.

The following bills were ordered paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. M. Bogue, Treasurer, to return borrowed money | $10,909 81 |
| Beatty & Barker, estimate on Fifty-first street sewer | 3,715 16 |
| Time and pay roll repairs on Sixty-third street | 99 00 |
| Total | $14,724 00 |

Several other bills were presented and referred.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were received as follows:

For a six feet sidewalk on the east side of Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-first street.

For a brick sewer on Sixty-third street, from Indiana avenue, at two feet diameter, to Hyde Park avenue, three feet in diameter.

STATE STREET.

An ordinance was passed to cut an open ditch on the east side of State street, from Seventy-first to Eighty-seventh street, to be three feet at bottom, with sides slanting one and a half to one; the cost to be defrayed by special assessment. Samuel G. Rhodes, H. B. Hosmer, and D. H. Hod were appointed Commissioners to estimate the cost, which they did, at $1,200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Superintendent was ordered to advertise the old lockup on the lake shore for sale at public auction.

It was resolved to maintain the public rights to an open road on Hyde Park avenue at the crossing of the Fort Wayne Railroad ditch.

The President and Finance Committee were authorized to borrow money for prompt payment of outstanding claims, the loans not to extend beyond the fiscal year.

REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES.

The Judiciary Committee and R. S. Thompson, attorney, were instructed to revise the ordinances, and report such additional ones as were necessary under the new village charter adopted by the last General Assembly.

Adjourned.

## The Raid on Orchestrion Hall.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The different versions of the raid made on the saloon No. 89 South Halsted street (known as Orchestrion Hall), in the different papers; the inaccuracy of the several statements; the total failure of the combined force of reporters present on "the scene of action" to arrive at the truth; together with the desire of clearing myself of calumny, induce me to request you to publish the following statement:

My employer, Mr. L. Bangeman, was arrested for a violation of Section 4, Chapter 25; arrested in his own house, behind his own counter, by main force. A great concourse of people being in the saloon at the time, and, being the bookkeeper, and, as such, responsible for the receipts of the evening, I gathered up a great amount of money, and proceeded to the station, buckling on, at the time, the revolver which is kept behind the counter for the protection of the cash drawer, and not for the purpose of assault or defence of any other kind.

Leaving the station in order to look for the proper authority to effect the release of my employer, and not for the purpose of fortifying myself with "ainze" beer, as one of the evening journals stated, an official happened to notice the bulge on the back of my coat, and, "knowing my game," made further investigation. The result was: "Carrying concealed weapons;" fine, $15.

During my visit at the station, I was neither boisterous nor noisy, threatened nobody, abused nobody, being cool, calm, and collected the whole time.

Hoping you will do me the justice to publish this correction, I remain, very respectfully,

RUDOLF SEIFERT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30. 89 South Halsted street.

## Four Men Drowned.

EASTPORT, Maine, Sept. 30.—Four men, while returning in a small boat from the Pembroke Fair on Friday night, were upset and probably drowned. The boat has been found, but the bodies have not been recovered. Two of the men were sons of Wallace Guptil, and the other the son of Captain William Munkman.

## Obituary.

CAMDEN, Maine, Sept 30.—E. K. Smart died last night of softening of the brain. He was formerly Representative in Congress, and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1870.

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—11 a. m.—Flour, 32s 6d; winter wheat, 12s 4d; spring wheat, 11s@12s 3d; white, 13s 3d@13s 4d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 30—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 30—2 p. m.—Corn, 30s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92⅜. Bonds of '65, 93¼; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 55½. Tallow, 42s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Rentes, 53f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—Evening.—Cotton quiet, steady; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 9⅞d; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; middling upland for October and November at 9⅝-16d. Red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 32s 6d. Corn, 30s 6d. Pork, 55s.

## New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Total cattle 9,400, making an average of 10,100 for five weeks in September. This is the largest market ever known. Receipts to-day, 181 cars at Communipaw, 129 at One Hundredth street, 34 at Weehawken, making 6,400 fresh and several hundred stale animals. Market dull, and the stock not all selling. A good many Texans sold at 7@9c; thin Western, 9@10c; fair, 11@11½c; good to prime, 12@13c, and not plenty; a few extras at 13½@14c, but very scarce. Fat cattle in demand; 12 cars Texans, 5 cwt, 7¾c; 4 cars do, 5½ cwt, 8c; 8 cars Illinois, 6¼ cwt, thin, 10@10¼c; 3 cars poor, 6½ cwt, 9¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 5 cars Indiana, 6½ cwt, 9@11c; 5 cars extra Ohio, 8½ cwt, 13@14c; 6 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 12@13c.

Sheep—Total, 27,700, with 11,500 to-day. Market slow, and lambs lower, at 5c for best. Sheep sell at 4@6c. A car, averaging 87 lbs, Missouri, 5¼c; car 91 lbs, prime Ohio, 6¼c; 3 cars Canada lambs, 66 lbs, 8c; car 69 lbs, 7¼c; car 75 lbs, 7¼c. Many sheep unsold.

Hogs—To-day 100 cars, making 42,300 for the week, and an average of 40,500 for month. The only sale alive was a car of 280 lbs Ohio, $5.44. Dressed firmer, at 6¼c for heavy, 6¾@7c for medium, and 7¼c for pigs.

## New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In dry goods, the week opens with a fair amount of business and good prospects ahead. Cotton goods unchanged in price and steady. Light brown sheetings and shirtings and brown drills very active and scarce. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says prints continue in very good demand. Wool fabrics quiet. Foreign goods in fair request for small selections. Black silks and velvets doing better, and firm in price.

## East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6 14@6.50; stockers, 3@4c; prospects very dull. Sheep market dull; arrivals fair, best, 5½@6c; medium, 4¼@5c; common, 4@4½c; prospects dull. Hog market fair; Philadelphia, $5.30@5.70; Yorkers, $4.60@4.70; prospects slow.

## The Produce Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat scarce and nominally unchanged; $1.41 for Chicago, $1.44 for Milwaukee. Corn strong; sales of 40,000 bu No. 2 Western at 54½c, part to arrive. Other grains neglected.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice amber, $2 00@2.05; good to prime red, $1 85@1 95. Corn firm; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 40c; white, 41@45c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WESTERN BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 93½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—COTTON—In good export demand, but market closed weak; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 25@6 60; common to good extra, $7 20@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8 10; white wheat, extra, $8.40@9.75; St. Louis, $7 65@11 25. Rye flour a shade easier, at $4.35@5.25. Cornmeal more active; Brandywine, $3 85@3.90. Wheat opened higher, with a fair export demand, and closed quiet, with advance partly lost; receipts, 180,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.45@1 47; No. 2 do, $1 52@1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 56@1 57; No. 1 do, $1 60; winter red Western, $1.67@1 70; new amber Michigan, $1.75. Rye unchanged. Barley in moderate demand; Western, $1 07½. Malt quiet. Corn in fair export demand; opened higher; receipts, 261,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64@64½c; sail do, 65@66c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 24¼@24½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 65c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 33,000 |
| Corn | 2,254,000 |
| Oats | 2,434,000 |
| Rye | 57,000 |
| Barley | 35,000 |
| Malt | 334,000 |
| Peas | 12,000 |

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $14.10@14.20; prime mess, $12.00@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats active; hams, 9@14c; shoulders, 7c; middles dull; long clear, 8½c; long and short clear for January, 7½c. Lard heavy and dull; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾c; old, 8½c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@14c.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 30—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red Western, $1.73@1.75; amber, $1.80. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 70c; mixed Western, 68c. Oats quiet and weak; new white, 42@44c; old, 49@50c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled.

WHISKEY—Quiet and unsettled at 94c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 1 red, $1 63; No. 2, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, 48c. Oats quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1 40@1 55. Corn quiet and weak at 44c. Rye firm at 71@73c. Oats steady; old, 35@40c; new, 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales at $13 50. Lard steady; summer, 8c; steam, 8¼@8½c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear sides, 11½c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at 4½@4¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c; generally held at 90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—TOBACCO—Steady; sales very light.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; extra family, $6 50@7.50.

PROVISIONS—Easy and prices unchanged. Mess pork, $13 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear, 12¼c, packed. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard, 9@9¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1 27; No. 3 red winter, $1.65. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 27@28c. Barley, best grades choice lower, and Nebraska in good demand at 98c. Rye dull; No. 2, 63c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.50. Bacon stronger, most sales on private terms. Lard quiet; small lots refined, 9½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@5 00.

CATTLE—Easier; 3@6c for shipping grades.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $3.50@6.00; family, $7 00@7 50. Cornmeal, $1.30.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 73; extra white Michigan, $1 80; amber Michigan, $1.67½; No 1 red $1 69; No 2, $1.65. Corn firm; high mixed, 48@48½c; low do, 47@48c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 29c; rejected, 27c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9@9½c; Oswego, 14½@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,800 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; middling 17¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 57@60c. Oats dull and drooping at 43@45c.

HAY—Dull and drooping at $22 00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull, but holders are firm; shoulders, 8½@9c; clear sides, 12@13c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 35c. Oats firm; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 69c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13c; Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 149,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 87,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XXX, $7 75@8.25; family, $8 87½@10 00. Corn firmer; yellow, 68c; white, 65c. Oats quiet at 42@45c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.07½.

HAY—Quiet at $27@30 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15 00. Bacon dull; held at 9½c, 11¾c, and 12¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good fair to fully fair, 10@11c. Molasses—No market. Coffee, 16@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 23; sight, ½ discount; gold, 114½.

COTTON—Firm; sales, 2,400 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½@19c; middling, 19½c. Receipts 4,488 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,851 bales; Liverpool, 2,984 bales; Havre, 3,606 bales. Stock, 38,907 bales.

SILKS.

SILKS!

*We are in receipt of full lines of*

BLACK & COLORED SILKS,

*Of the best and most reliable manufacture, and in all the New Shades.*

ALSO,

Trimming Velvets,

TO MATCH.

Cloaking Velvets,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

Black & Col'd Cashmeres,

Empress Cloths,

Serges, Epinglines,

Repps, Poplins,

Fancy Cloakings,

Waterproofs,

Opera Flannels,

*And a full stock of all Seasonable Goods, at very close figures.*

*Chas. Gossage & Co.*

(Successors to Ross & Gossage),

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed exposé of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky Expenditures of the Government.

No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.

No 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.

No 9—A Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government, to the neglect of the Peoples Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Copies, by mail, prepaid | $ .10 |
| 50 Copies | 1.50 |
| 100 Copies | 2.50 |
| 500 Copies | 10.00 |
| 1,000 Copies | 18.00 |

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

NEW BOOKS.

Rise of the Republic

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

BY RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

8vo. Cloth. $3 50.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY

Little, Brown & Co.,

110 Washington-st., Boston.

NEARLY READY:

*Frothingham's History of the Siege of Boston.*

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

316 Wabash-av., 25 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

"MODERN SOCIETY"

The great Dramatic Lecture, which ran ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS in London, will be repeated by

EDMUND YATES,

TO-NIGHT, at the

UNION PARK CONGREGA'L CHURCH,

Instead of "Princes of the Pen," as previously announced, together with the following programme.

ORGAN OVERTURE .......... *Kuer.*
LOUIS FALK.
MARCH POTPOURRI .......... *E. Bach.*
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
MAGNETIC WALTZ .......... *By Special Request.*
Miss LENA HASTREITER.
LECTURE .......... *Modern Society.*
Selections from "BOHEMIAN GIRL" .......... *Balfe.*
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.

Mr. YATES says he will surely exhibit his CARTOONS this evening.

Admission, $1 00. Reserved seats, $1 25. For sale at West Side Library, 189 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 437 West Lake-st.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERTS.

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND ONE GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS will appear, together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.

Price of admission, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, $1 50 and $2, according to location.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, Oct. 3, at COBB'S Library, 471 Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SIMS .......... Lessees and Managers

The Largest and Best Company, not excepting any, in America!

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, the great and renowned

Mathews Troupe!

composed of the following artistic performers:

William Mathews,
M'lle Laurina,
Arthur Gregory,
Miss Polomnia,
Little Willie,
Master Antona,
Master Frederick,
Mons Theodore.

First appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished vocalist and danseuse, Miss Helene Smith, Mlle. Cerito, Dick Carroll and his boys, the Victorellis, Miss Rosa Lee, Miss Patti Rosa, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Miss Sallie Mason, Harry G. Richmond, W. C. Burton, E. K. Collier, Harry Guion, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, led by the accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, Mlle LEONTINE. Two Grand Ballets. To conclude with the Farce of THE VICTIMS.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ROBERTS'

NEW TROUPE,

Headed by Billy Pastor, Billy Manning, G. W. Jester, The Weston Sisters, Miss Frank Christie, Dave Wilson, E. M. Hall, Messrs Hurley and Marr, Sergeant John Burk, J. F. Oberist, Robt F. Tyrall, Sam Gardner, and Frank R. Cardella's Orchestra—String and Brass Band.

Admission as usual. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.

N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

SECOND WEEK OF

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the great Character Artist, J. H. MILBURN. New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, Concluding with a TRIP TO THE MOON. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Sept 30, until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

Humpty Dumpty!

WITH TONY DENIER

And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, as played over two years at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison st., between State and Dearborn.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,

The Rogue's March.

A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA.

J. H. McVICKER as .......... Major Gideon

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

PROF THOMAS CLARKE will deliver the first Lecture of this course on Tuesday evening next, the 1st of October, at Mrs Moody's Seminary, No. 64 West Washington-st. Subject: THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. Lecture free.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The opening Lecture will be delivered this evening by Prof Nelson, at the College, corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. The public are invited.

PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 25x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java | Oct. 2 | Parthia | Oct. 5 |
| Calabria | Oct. 9 | Abyssinia | Oct. 19 |
| Russia | Oct. 16 | Batavia | Oct. 26 |

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC

4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in mid ship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 52 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERQUIST, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 52 West Madison-st., Chicago.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & Co.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Notions, &c., &c.

OUR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE OF OCTOBER 2,

Will be not only very large, but will comprise several lines of very desirable

BOOTS & SHOES

That Must Be Closed Out.

Strangers may not understand, as our friends do, that every sample that is on sale is positively sold and freely duplicated. Catalogues ready Tuesday.

GEO P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Grand Sale of Fancy Goods,

Bohemian, Parian, Lava, and China Ware, Musical Instruments, Willow Baskets, China Figures, Fancy Boxes, Games, Toys, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct 3, at half-past 9 a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Custom-Made Clothing

AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF

OIL PAINTINGS.

Having received instructions from the owner to close the balance of Oil Paintings at Store 205 West Madison-st., corner of Green, we will sell them regardless of cost this evening to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 7:30 p. m., sharp.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Woollens, Buck Gloves, Men's and Women's Underwear, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c. Also a large line of Soft Hats,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct 2, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Real Estate at Auction,

On WEDNESDAY October 2, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

At their salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st.

Fulton-st. east of Carpenter-st, dwelling No. 287, with lot 25x100 feet.

Cottage Place, south of Thirty-first-st, dwelling No. 19, with lot 25x100 feet.

Forty-first-st, between Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av, lot 50x125 feet.

South Shore Sub-division, in fine grove, two lots, each 100x200 feet.

For particulars and terms apply to the above office.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Closing Out Sale of

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

By T. S. FITCH & CO., at their salesrooms, No. 157 Dearborn-st.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, AT 2 P. M.

Dwelling No. 287 Fulton-st, east of Carpenter-st, with lot 25x100 feet.

Dwelling No. 19 Cottage-place, with lot 25x100 feet.

Two lots in South Shore Subdivisions, each 100x200 feet.

Lot in Evanston, one block north and east of depot, 40x160 feet.

For particulars and terms apply at the above office.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

750 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 3, at 9½ o'clock sharp.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DYHRENFURTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EVENING COURSE begins October 1, and lasts five months. Price for the course, $20, and for outfit of books and materials, $5. Circulars to be had at the College, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

MAD. EUGENIE DE ROODE RICE

Will resume lessons Monday, Oct. 7. Apply at LYON & HEALY'S.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my Real Estate Office to No. 77 South Clark-st., basement of Superior Block, opposite old Court House.

H. C. MOREY.

N. B. Some very desirable offices with vaults, elevator, etc., to rent in above block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSENBRUCK & CO'S

German Cigar Moulds,

All Sizes, from 3 3-4 to 5 Inches.

Large Assortment of Cigar Presses, Straps and Cutters.

11 South Canal-st. GEORGE LUERSSEN,
Sole Agent for Illinois.

Millinery Opening!

MADAME POITRAS would inform her friends and the public that she is now ready for the Fall and Winter styles. Call on October the 3d, Thursday, and Friday. You will find a choice assortment of the finest and latest styles. Ce qu'il y a des plus nouveaux. Remember the old place, 347 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Ridgewood, Agent, 753 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh in the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY

AT

Tribune Office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Gage & Davis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in settlement.

R. W. GAGE,
C. F. DAVIS,
J. W. TILLSON.

CHICAGO, Oct 1 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, as successors to Gage & Davis, under the firm name of R. W. GAGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general commission business at 44 and 46 LaSalle-st.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1872.
R. W. GAGE,
J. W. TILLSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Linn & Reed, 45 and 47 Market-st, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Matthew G. Linn is authorized to collect all accounts due said firm, and pay all debts against said firm.

Chicago, Sept. 28, 1872.
MATTHEW G. LINN,
HERBERT E. REED.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

46 South Desplaines-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Published This Day:*

I. LONGFELLOW'S GREAT TRILOGY, CHRISTUS: A MYSTERY

COMPRISING

THE DIVINE TRAGEDY,
THE GOLDEN LEGEND,
THE NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDIES,

With Prelude, Connecting Interludes, and Finale. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

Each of the three parts of this work is complete in itself, but the large design of the author is only by taking them together as they are now presented in "Christus."

"Thus closes a work which from first to last, have claimed not less than twenty years of the author's thought and patience and purest inspiration. However the critic may agree or disagree in regard to the relevance of all the episodes which are introduced or the treatment of parts, the presence of the broad unifying conception is felt throughout. Mr Longfellow thereby rises to a place that whereon he has hitherto seemed to stand, is only the manifestation of his full power, was bold enough to give to the world in a prevented its full recognition."—Bayard Taylor, New York Tribune.

II. WALTER SMITH'S DRAWING COPIES.

The Drawing Book of Standard Reproductions and Original Designs for Public Schools, Drawing Classes, and Schools of Art in America. and Designed by WALTER SMITH, Art Master, London; and State Director of Art Education, Massachusetts. In two Parts. Folio. Price,

These Drawing Copies are admirably to meet the demand created by the great recently given to Art Education and America. Mr. Smith's large experience and tering success as an Art Master in England guarantee the excellence and practical of these copies.

III. MARJORIE'S QUEST.

By MISS JEANIE T. GOULD. 1 vol. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. $1.50.

This is a story of far more than ordinary and claims to general favor. It will commend self to the large class of readers who and delight in Mrs Whitney's works; charm of the story, joined with its will make it justly popular households.

IV. THACKERAY'S NIES.

KENSINGTON EDITION. ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. XI. STORIES AND BALLADS—comprising CATHERINE; LOVEL, THE WIDOWER; BALLADS; THE WOLVES AND THE LAMB; REVIEWS; LITTLE TRAVELS. 8vo $1

Vol. XII. CHRISTMAS BOOKS—comprising PERKINS' BALL; DR. BIRCH; OUR STREET; KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE; THE ROSE AND THE RING. Profusely illustrated. 8vo. $1

These two volumes complete the Kensington Edition of THACKERAY'S works, comprising Novels in six volumes, and the Miscellanies volumes. In respect to paper, typography price this is the most desirable LIBRARY of Thackeray's inimitable works. Price, $1

V. THE LADY OF LYNDON.

By LADY BLAKE, Author of "Claude" etc. Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, Cloth, $1 25. Second Edition.

*.* For sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

*Grand, Square, & Upright Pianos.*

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London,

The most Perfectly Arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

*One Piano Every Working Hour. Ten Pianos Every Day.*

*An Unlimited Warranty Furnished with Each Piano.*

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Illustrated Catalogue, with Price List, free on application.

SMITH & NIXON,

General Agents for the Northwest.

Wabash-av, cor. Sixteenth-st, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket offices, Briggs House, and at Depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Galesburg Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Mondays excepted. Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jefferson City Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Except Sunday. †Ex Saturday. ‡Daily. Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cairo Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cairo Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Springfield Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Springfield Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gilman Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do do do | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal, corner Madison; 119 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also at Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | [illegible] |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | [illegible] |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | [illegible] |

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:50 a m and [illegible]. Running time only 12 hours. The fast train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

‡ Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. Monday excepted

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peru Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Leavenworth Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

*Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Special New York Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Chicago Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elkhart Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

*Passenger depot, P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie sts. Freight office, Halsted and Canal-sts. Ticket office, corner Halsted and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Danville Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fast Line | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jackson Accommodation (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible] | | |
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND [illegible] | | |
| Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GRAND TRUNK [illegible] | | |
| Grand Trunk Day Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grand Trunk Night Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Arrive Sundays at [illegible] excepted.

HENRY C. W[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Published This Day:*

I. LONGFELLOW'S GREAT TRILOGY, CHRISTUS: A MYSTERY, COMPRISING
THE DIVINE TRAGEDY,
THE GOLDEN LEGEND,
THE NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDIES,
With Prelude, Connecting Interludes, and Finale. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. 3 vols. 16mo. $4.50.

Each of the three parts of this work is complete in itself, but the large design of the author is seen only by taking them together as they are now presented in "Christus."

"Thus closes a work which from first to last must have claimed not less than twenty years of the author's thought and patience and purest inspiration. However the critic may agree or disagree with the author in regard to the relevance of all the episodes which are introduced or the treatment of parts, the presence of the broad unifying conception is felt throughout. Mr. Longfellow thereby rises to a plane above that whereon he has hitherto seemed to stand; but it is only the manifestation of the full power, which he was bold enough to give to the world in a guise which prevented its full recognition."—Bayard Taylor, in New York Tribune.

II. WALTER SMITH'S DRAWING COPIES.

The Drawing Book of Standard Reproductions and Original Designs for Public Schools, Drawing Classes, and Schools of Art in America. Selected and Designed by WALTER SMITH, Art Master, London; and State Director of Art Education, Massachusetts. In two Parts. Folio. Price, $5 each.

These Drawing Copies are admirably designed to meet the demand created by the great impulse recently given to Art Education and study in America. Mr. Smith's large experience and [illegible] success as an Art Master in England amply guarantee the excellence and practical character of these copies.

III. MARJORIE'S QUEST.

By Miss JEANIE T. GOULD. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Price $1.50.

This is a story of far more than ordinary interest and claims to general favor. It will commend itself to the large class of readers who [illegible] and delight in Mrs. Whitney's works; a [illegible] charm of the story, joined with its pure [illegible] will make it justly popular [illegible] households.

IV. THACKERAY'S MISCELLANIES.

KENSINGTON EDITION. ILLUSTRATED.
Vol. XI. STORIES AND BALLADS—comprising CATHERINE; LOVEL THE WIDOWER; DENIS DUVAL; BALLADS; THE WOLVES AND THE LAMB; CRITICAL REVIEWS; LITTLE TRAVELS. 8vo. $2.
Vol. XII. CHRISTMAS BOOKS—comprising MRS. PERKINS' BALL; DR. BIRCH; OUR STREET; THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE; THE ROSE AND THE RING. Profusely illustrated. 8vo. $2.
☞ These two volumes complete the Kensington Edition of THACKERAY'S works, comprising the Novels in six volumes, and the Miscellanies in six volumes. In respect to paper, typography and price this is the most desirable LIBRARY EDITION of Thackeray's inimitable works. Price, $2 a volume.

V. THE LADY OF LYNDON.

By LADY BLAKE, Author of "Claude," etc. Vol. [illegible] Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25. Second Edition.

*** For sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, & Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor [illegible]

SMITH & NIXON,
General Agents for the Northwest,
Wabash-av, cor. Sixteenth-st, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

[illegible]

Michigan Central

[illegible]

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

It is now pretty well understood that during the first half of last week financial affairs were in a situation which, if not critical, was at least viewed with some uneasiness, but which, we are at length happy to say, has disappeared. The occasion of this was no loss of confidence, but simply the great and sudden demand for money coming from all quarters at about the same time, and producing, perhaps, the greatest strain on the resources of the banks they have experienced since the fire. This was the result mainly of an unusual demand in the country for money, and the consequent drawing down of country bank balances here. We have referred on several occasions during the past ten days to some of the causes of the stringency of money in the country, viz: the holding and feeding of large herds of cattle in all parts of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska; also to the low price of corn, which offers no inducement to farmers to bring it to market. Almost all other grains also, except wheat, are low, and large quantities are held back. The holding of these has prevented the farmers from paying their debts, and the resources of the country banks have been absorbed in assisting country merchants and speculators, so that they have not only drawn their balances here down to the amounts they keep here for their reserves, but a large proportion of them are applicants for assistance from their correspondents here. This has been extended to a considerable degree, until the Chicago banks began to find that our own merchants, failing to make prompt collections in the country, were also asking for more accommodation than usual, hence the pressure upon the banks during a few days of last week. But about Friday of last week there was a noticeable change for the better. The country demand for currency ceased, and on the other hand some currency has now begun to come back from the country in the way of collections by merchants. New York exchange which last week was at $1 to $1.50 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks, owing to the pressure for currency, has gone up to par, and one bank has even shipped currency to New York. All this shows that the usual circuit which capital makes when sent out in the form of currency to market the crops has been completed, and that a portion, at least, is on its way back to the cities. It seems probable that owing to the large holding of cattle and products mentioned above, money will continue tight in the country all the fall and winter, but the *pinch* is probably over.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market this afternoon as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 114½ | 115¼ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 114 | 114½ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 114 | 114½ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 114 | 115 |
| 5-20s of '65 January and July | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 5-20s of '67 January and July | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| 5-20s of '68 January and July | 113 | 114 |
| 10-40s | 107½ | 108 |
| United States 5s (new issue) | 110 | 111 |
| United States Currency 6s | 111 | 111½ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | | 100 & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | | 99 & int |
| Cook County 7s | | 99 & int. |
| Illinois County and T'nship 10s 92½–95 | | |
| Sterling Exchange (large drafts) | | 108–109 |

—The "First National Bank" has been established at Boone, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

—Mr. Boutwell has let it be definitely known that he has not abandoned his scheme of negotiating 4 and 4½ per cent bonds in Europe. The agitation of the Alabama claims interfered with the project of the proposed syndicate. Congress also refused to authorize the payment of interest on the bonds in Europe, and as this latter was an important feature in Mr. Boutwell's scheme, the whole project was temporarily abandoned. But now Mr. Boutwell intimates that he will again bring up and urge in the coming Congress the passage of an act to pay interest on the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds in Europe.

—The following is an official statement showing the estimated duty on merchandise transported in bond from New York to the following named ports during July, 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870: Chicago, $310,180.45; Cincinnati, $7,815.15; St. Louis, $6,412.35; Philadelphia, $11,417.04.

—The Directors of the Bank of Montreal propose to increase the capital stock of that institution to $12,000,000 (now $9,000,000). The Montreal *Gazette* says: "This proposal was so entirely unexpected that it very naturally formed a leading topic for discussion on the street. Such an increase, should the new stock be issued as on the last occasion at 25 per cent premium, would absorb $6,000,000." It is well known that the Bank of Montreal does not find employment for its immense capital at home. It is eminently a speculative corporation. A large portion of its profits are made by lending money at ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent per day in York, and of course to produce this condition of the money market in which such rates can be obtained its great resources are wielded in the field of speculation. The object of the proposed increase of capital is therefore to give the bank more power in the clique operations in gold bonds, stocks, etc.

—The export of rails from Great Britain to the United States, for the month of August last, amounted to 40,065 tons, against 47,993 tons in corresponding month the year before. The total exports for the eight months of the calendar year are 340,321 tons, against 338,162 tons in corresponding time last year, an increase of 2,159 tons. The total exports from Great Britain to all countries for the eight months of the year were 631,587 tons, against 662,765 tons in same time last year, a decrease of 36,264 tons. The amount of pig iron sent to the United States for eight months of the year was 152,231 tons, against 119,198 tons in the same time last year, an increase of 33,183 tons. The old iron sent to the United States in the eight months was 16,018 tons less than in same time last year.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO RAILROADS.

The promoters of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad are pushing the construction of the road with vigor. Ten miles of the line from the city westward are about completed. The company are canvassing the country along the proposed route of the road for aid, and meetings are being held in various towns in Ogle and DeKalb Counties. The citizens of Rockford are offering inducements to the company to extend their road to that city at once.

—The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad will soon be completed along the west bank of the Mississippi to La Crescent. This will make a continuous line of railroad along the west shore of the Father of Waters, all the way from Dubuque to St. Paul.

—The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore, recently completed from New Buffalo to a junction with the Michigan Central at Pentwater, Michigan, has been doing a fine business in the transportation of fruit, and the Branch, from Muskegon to Big Rapids, is being built rapidly.

—Another railroad through the fruit region of Michigan, is also projected now, viz.: A road from Grand Haven *via* Fruitport to Saginaw. An effort is being made to unite this enterprise with the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Road. The length of the route beyond St. Louis is ninety miles, and the stock necessary for building the road bed has all been subscribed.

—The construction of the West Shore & Chicago Railroad is being pushed with vigor. This project, as at present being carried out, involves a line from Jersey City to Buffalo, there connecting with the Canada Southern Railroad *via* the International Bridge, 410 miles. Active work has already begun at both ends and at several intermediate points. From Jersey City or Hoboken the line passes up the river at the foot of the Palisades, thence through Nyac and Haverstraw, in the rear of Stony Point and Iona Island, just at the foot of Buttermilk Falls, by tunnel under West Point, and thence along the river to Catskill. At that place the line diverges west to Syracuse, and thence direct to Buffalo. The tunnel at West Point will pass directly under the riding school and parade ground, and will be 26 feet wide, 20 feet high, and half a mile long—the only tunnel on the route. The extreme grade going east is to be 20 feet to the mile, and going west no grade exceeds 30 feet to the mile.

—The grading on the Canada Southern from Trenton to the Ohio State line is completed, and that track-laying will shortly be commenced. The company have been granted permission to construct a bridge over the M. & E. canal, near where the latter is crossed by the T. W. & W. railway. The season is far advanced, and the C. S. company realize the importance of having their road opened to business before the close of navigation.

—The Canada Southern will probably make a short connection through Michigan, via the Michigan Central, until the completion of the Chicago & Canada Southern.

—The gauge of the Grand Trunk, of Canada, is to be reduced and an extension to Chicago is contemplated.

—The 4 per cent dividend of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is payable Oct. 2.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Money more active, ranging from 7 per cent to 1-16, with a considerable portion of the business at 1-32. Closing rates, 7; gold, 1-32.

Sterling dull; prime 60-day, 107¼; sight, 107⅞.

Gold selling in advance from 113⅝ to 114¼; closing firm at 114@114¼. Loans from 3-32 to 6 per cent for use. Clearings, $44,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $24,000.

Governments firm and higher; 67s reported in small supply. The Assistant Treasurer redeemed $190,000 5 per cents to-day.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Stocks have been more quiet than for some weeks past, and, with the exception of Pacific Mail, prices have hardly varied from the opening quotations. This stock has been active, and fluctuated between 73¾@74¼, closing at 74. Sales were heavy. The Erie corner having been compromised by large shorts, the stock is heavy at 51@52. Loans were made flat. The market closed dull, with the exception of Western Union, which bid up to and closed strong at 69⅞.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 115½ | Coupons, '67 | 113⅝ |
| Coupons, '62 | 114½ | Coupons, '68 | 114 |
| Coupons, '64 | 114½ | 10-40s | 107½ |
| Coupons, '65 | 115¼ | Currency 6s | 111 |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 113⅜ | New 5s | 110½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 93¼ | Old Virginias | 44 |
| Old Tennessees | 73¾ | Old N. Carolinas | 31½ |
| New Tennessees | 73¼ | New N. Carolinas | 20 |
| New Virginias | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 98 | St. Paul, pfd | 74 |
| W. U. Tel | 69⅞ | Wabash | 68¼ |
| Quicksilver | 43 | Wabash pfd | 75 |
| Adams Express | 91 | Fort Wayne | 92 |
| Wells Fargo | 82½ | Terre Haute | 20 |
| American | 68 | Terre Haute pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | [illegible] | Chicago & Alton | 110 |
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | C. & A. pfd | 112 |
| New York Central | [illegible] | [illegible] & M | 43 |
| Erie | [illegible] | C. & C | 38 |
| Erie pfd | [illegible] | C., B. & Q | 134 |
| Harlem | 111 | Lake Shore | 87⅞ |
| Harlem pfd | 122 | Indiana Central | 34 |
| Michigan Central | 115 | Illinois Central | 128 |
| Pittsburgh | 87 | Un. Pacific stocks | 35 |
| Northwestern | 71 | U. P. bonds | 83 |
| N. W. pfd | 88 | Cen. Pacific bonds | 98 |
| Rock Island | 110 | Del. Lack & W | 97 |
| New Jersey Central | 102 | B., H. & Erie | 6 |
| St. Paul | 54 | | |

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Sept. 30.

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, n of Sixteenth st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $14,000.

Wood st, s w corner of Catherine st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $800.

Lot 90, in s ½ of Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 34, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $700.

Wesson st, south of and near Oak st, w f, Lot 10, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $1,500.

Bissell st, between Clay and Willow sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av, Lots 63 and 66, in Block 12, Pierce's addition to Holstein, dated May 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 73, in Rawson's s e ¼ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,000.

s Third st, n e corner of Bickerdike st, Lots 17 and 16, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $2,800.

Fulton st, bet Halsted and Union sts, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $21,000.

May st, bet McMullen court and Lake st, w f, Lot 10, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 32 in Block 4, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 3, Section 19, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $850.

Lot 5, in Block 8 Grant's Addition, dated June 13; consideration, $600.

Goethe st, w of North Wells st, s f, 24x150 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,500.

Warren av, w of and near Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $4,500 (with improvements).

Sampson st, bet Blue Island and Centre avs, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $1,800.

West Twenty-second st, bet Oakley st and Rice place, n f, Lot 2, dated Sept 22; consideration, $850.

Lot 34 (except a 1½ ft); also a 1½ ft of Lot 33, in Walker's re-subdivision of Blocks 12 and 13, in Smith's n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $5,500.

N ½ of s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $30,000.

Lull st, between Wood and Fowler sts, n f, Lots 12 and 13 dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,100.

S ½ of s 2 acres in Block 10, Mowrey's Subdivision, in n w ¼ and n e ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, 249 ft s of Thirty-second st, s f, 25x166½ ft; dated Sept 2; consideration, $10,000.

Vincennes av, 371 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 18x100 ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $6,800.

Dudley st, 250 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept 28; consideration, $550.

25x125 ft adjoining the above, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 1 of Lill & Diversy's Block 13, of n ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $4,000.

Wellington st, n e cor of Blucher st, s f, 297x365 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $11,880.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1 in Block 3, in Hicklingdale Addition, dated June 1; consideration, $400.

Lot 11 in Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $900.

Lot 8, of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 2; consideration, $2,500.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 5,194 | 5,614 | 5,381 | 13,810 |
| Wheat, bu | 86,210 | 186,609 | 11,063 | 385,398 |
| Corn, bu | 187,370 | 258,159 | 86,593 | 144,616 |
| Oats, bu | 79,530 | 132,498 | 21,321 | 166,118 |
| Rye, bu | 11,059 | 13,765 | 2,400 | 16,944 |
| Barley, bu | 75,290 | 48,330 | 32,163 | 90,946 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 35,350 | 192,379 | 53,427 | 209,654 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 295,934 | 354,287 | 186,738 | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | 34,200 | 105,050 | .... | 20,150 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 53,550 | 9,830 | 296,100 | 356,060 |
| Beef, brls | .... | .... | 95 | 80 |
| Pork, brls | .... | 7 | .... | 79 |
| Lard, lbs | 34,515 | 16,120 | 34,475 | 89,500 |
| Tallow, lbs | 23,110 | 19,200 | 20,320 | 109,600 |
| Butter, lbs | 104,580 | 74,380 | 62,300 | 45,610 |
| Live hogs, No | 4,771 | 3,614 | 6,641 | 6,984 |
| Cattle, No | 1,862 | 277 | 1,633 | 1,026 |
| Sheep, No | 245 | 516 | .... | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 68,680 | 103,990 | 103,920 | 113,183 |
| Highwines, brls | 194 | 159 | 428 | 1,009 |
| Wool, lbs | 90,280 | 46,850 | 75,240 | 92,630 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,086 | 4,536 | .... | 1,211 |
| Lumber, m ft | 5,159 | 886 | 2,211 | 3,380 |
| Shingles, m | 1,680 | 3,260 | 3,060 | 2,373 |
| Lath, m | 601 | 184 | 137 | 383 |
| Salt, brls | .... | 2,006 | 4,316 | 1,633 |

Withdrawn from store for city consumption on Saturday: 1,409 bu wheat; 3,754 bu corn, 10,412 bu oats; 801 bu rye; 2,053 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 487 cars wheat; 304 cars and 24,300 bu corn; 79 cars and 7,000 bu oats; 15 cars rye; and 207 cars barley. Total (1,092 cars), 398,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this point during the past week:

| Shipped | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By rail | 15,314 | 66,778 | 88,712 | 112,668 | 145,352 |
| To Buffalo | 5,784 | 100,710 | 784,000 | 125,138 | 143,088 |
| To Ogdensburgh | 700 | .... | 11,043 | .... | .... |
| To Huron | 1,015 | .... | 17,801 | .... | .... |
| To other U S pts | 80 | .... | 24,174 | 31,017 | 14,637 |
| To Montreal | .... | 16,362 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Kingston | .... | 112,194 | .... | .... | .... |
| To other C pts | .... | .... | 57,482 | .... | .... |
| Total | 22,893 | 296,044 | 973,212 | 268,818 | 303,077 |

Also 20,830 bu rye by rail.

One week from to-day, it is confidently anticipated, the Board of Trade will take formal possession of its new quarters on the northeast corner of LaSalle and Washington streets,—old site. The building is completed, the frescoing about done, and all that remains to make the structure complete is putting on the finishing touches. Operators on the Board appear happy in the thought that they are so soon to return to their old-new quarters.

The following proposed amendment to the general rules of the Board of Trade will come up before the full Board for acceptance or rejection, to-morrow. It is proposed as an addition to rule 12:

SECTION 4. In sales of grain, hay, and feed, to be delivered on railroad cars for shipment, without other agreement, it shall be deemed the duty of the seller to provide cars for transportation within ten days, and if the property shall not be loaded and bill of lading ready for delivery to the purchaser within ten days from date of sale, it shall then be optional with the purchaser to consider the contract forfeited, and so demand of the seller any damages he may have suffered by reason of such non-delivery. In case the buyer agrees to provide cars, it shall be deemed his duty to see that such cars are in readiness for loading within ten days from date of purchase, and failing to do so it shall thereafter be optional with the seller to consider the contract forfeited, or to demand that the buyer pay for the property, and any proper charge for its storage, or the seller shall lose the right to sell it for account of the buyer, and any loss shall be payable by the buyer immediately.

THE MARKETS.

There was quite an active movement in the leading grain markets to-day, and on wheat, corn, and oats, prices were higher, unchanged on rye and barley except for future. Receipts are liberal, and the outgo not large the past forty-eight hours, but this is the last day of September, and many operators had contracts to fill, and were compelled to buy. To this fact must be attributed the advance, though foreign and Eastern advices were favorable. The grocery trade was reported fairly active all around, and the feeling developed was one of pronounced firmness. Sugars were again scarce and dealers were enabled to only partially fill the large number of orders now on their books. There was also a light supply of choice coffees, and the market was temporarily firm, in consequence, but no material advance is looked for. Syrups and spices were active and strong. Rice, soaps, and other goods in the list remain steady. There was a lively demand for dry goods, both staple and fancy, and all seasonable fabrics were quoted firm. In the butter and cheese markets no changes were visible. A fair degree of activity was witnessed in the demand for both of these staples, and the quoted prices were fully sustained. Bagging was unchanged. Coal is meeting with an increased demand and the market for anthracite seems to be working firm. The fish trade was reasonably active, and some descriptions are temporarily firm, owing to the reduced condition of the stocks. Dried fruits remain inactive. Hay, hides, and leather were firm. Oils were without change in prices, though carbon was excited and tending higher, and lard oil was also stronger. Cooperage is dull but firm. Building materials continue in good demand, with an upward tendency. Broom-corn is quiet but firm. Poultry and seeds are dull. Potatoes firm. Naval stores are quiet and steady. Nails are in good demand at previous rates. Metals and tinner's stock remain firm. Iron and steel are unchanged.

Highwines were active to the extent of the supply, and very firm at unchanged prices, sales being reported of 350 brls iron-bound packages at 89c per gallon. More could have been sold at this figure had they been offered, but the stock at this point is very much reduced.

Lake freights were active, but fully ½c lower, under a more liberal supply of vessels, a large fleet arriving since Saturday morning and more coming. Early in the day agents asked full Saturday's rates, but shippers held off for lower figures, and carriers were obliged to meet them. A total of twenty-seven vessels were chartered at this port. These will carry out 103,000 bu wheat; 419,000 bu corn; 11,000 bu oats; 160,000 bu barley. Rates closed steady at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo; 25c on corn to Boston; 23c on corn to Portland, and 24½c on wheat to Kingston.

Provisions were dull, without material alteration to note in prices, though a sale of spot mess pork was made at 50c above Saturday's price, viz: $15.00, but another lot was sold at $14.50 for shipment, hence the price must be quoted as nominally unchanged, only the shorts could not buy as cheaply as a shipper. There were no new developments respecting the general features of this branch of trade, and until the packing season begins it is probable trade will rule dull. Buyers and sellers are still wide apart in their views respecting property for future delivery (new product), and the majority of our packers actually refuse to name prices. As a matter of course, the price of manufactured articles will depend upon the relative supply and price of the raw material. Receipts of live hogs are not excessive, but inasmuch as corn is relatively cheap compared with the price of the different descriptions of hog product, it is barely possible this may stimulate the fattening process. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, $14.50@15.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.75; January, $12.75@13.00 for old or new; do seller March, $13.00@13.25. Lard, cash, 8⅞c; do seller December, 8½c; and seller the year, 8⅜@8½c; summer lard, 8¼@8½c for choice, and 8½@8⅜c for ordinary. Dry salted shoulders, 6¾@7c; short ribs, 10½@10⅝c; sweet pickled hams nominal at 14@15c for small lots; green hams salable at 9c cash; 7½@8c for November and December, medium averages; dry salted shoulders (15 to 20 days in salt) 4¾c bid and 5c asked. English meats, for delivery in December and January, held at 6½c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs; 6⅝c for long clear; 7½c for short clear; 9c for long cut hams; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for old and new. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork cash at $15.00; 200 brls do do (for shipment) at $14.50; 50 tcs summer lard at 7½c, loose; 15 tcs new kettled do at 8½c; 2,500 pcs green hams (average 16 lbs), seller November, at 9c, from block; 300 bxs long clear middles, seller December and January, at $9.60.

Flour was quiet, under a limited demand, but prices were steady and unchanged. The stock of desirable shipping qualities is somewhat limited, and buyers experience difficulty in filling orders. Bran dull, but steady at $9.50 per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Cambria Star) at $9.50; 100 brls do (Argentine) on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Oh! My!) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Rodman's & Eikado) on private terms; 50 brls do not named at $6.40; 200 do at $6.25; 100 do (Minn.) at $7.00; 100 low grade at $5.50; 50 brls spring superfine not named at $4.25; 41 brls do at $3.50; also 100 brls rye flour at $4.12½. Total 1,341 brls; and 40 tons bran at $9.50 on track.

Wheat was active at a little better than Saturday's prices, particularly for delivery before 2 o'clock this afternoon, several of the shorts waiting rather longer than proved profitable for the market to decline. The offerings were not large, and consisted mainly of car lots of new arrivals, which were readily taken by shippers, holders of round lots apparently considering their property as worth more money than buyers were willing to pay for it, though there were sellers at $1.26. Up to 1 o'clock the market ruled strong, but steady, at $1.18½@1.19 for No. 2 spring cash, but some of the shorts wanted a few "fives" to cover outstanding deals, and began buying, which proceeding sent the market up 1c per bushel, but dropped back and closed quiet at ½@⅝c better than Saturday. This advance was not established on options for delivery after to-day, seller October being offered quite freely at 1@2c below cash wheat, while seller the year was weak and dull at Saturday's figures, the receipts for to-morrow showing a liberal increase. The market closed quiet and steady, at $1.19@1.19½ for No. 2; $1.26@1.26 for No. 1; $1.07 for No. 3, and 94½c for rejected. Seller October closed steady at $1.17¼@1.17½; seller the first half or last half do at $1.18, and seller the year at $1.16½. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 2,400 bu do at $1.25½; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.23¾; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 20,000 bu do at $1.20; 10,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 30,000 bu do at $1.19½; 3,600 bu do at $1.19; 106,000 bu do at $1.18½; 6,400 bu do at $1.18¼; 34,200 bu do at $1.18; 12,000 bu No. 3 at $1.07; 4,000 bu do at $1.06½; 26,000 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu rejected spring at 94½c; 400 bu do at 94¼c; 6,200 bu do at 94c. Total, 258,200 bu.

Corn was active, both for present and future delivery, and we note an advance of ½@¾c per bushel as compared with the closing figures of Saturday last. Shippers purchased freely, the decline in freight and favorable New York and Liverpool advices stimulating the inquiry from this class, while the speculative element were anxious to cover contracts expiring with the month, and, of necessity, made liberal purchases and settlements. Receipts were liberal, but the charters reported to-day carry out 419,000 bu corn, and this was an element of strength to seller. The market closed firm at 36c for No. 2, cash, and 34c for rejected. October closed at 35¾@36c; last half do at 36¼c, and seller November at 36⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 49,400 bu No 2 at 36¼c; 4,800 bu do at 36½c; 98,000 bu do at 36c; 60,000 bu do at 37½ on board; 400 bu do, by sample, at 36½c on track; 800 bu rejected at 34½c; 1,600 bu do at 34¼c; 2,400 bu do at 34c. Total, 217,400 bu.

Oats were in active demand, and the market was strong, at an advance of ½c per bu. Shippers purchased to a moderate extent, while the speculators were quite liberal operators, the lower freights and stronger Eastern advices stimulating the inquiry and causing the appreciation above noted. Spot No. 2 closed steady at 23½@23¾c; rejected at 20½@20¾c; seller October at 23½@23⅝c; seller last half do, 24@24⅛c; and seller November, 24⅜@25c. Cash sales were reported of 35,600 bu No 2, at 23¾c; 600 bu do No 2, at 23½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 21½c; 2,400 bu do at 20¾c. Total, 43,400 bu.

Rye was active and firm, at unchanged prices, shippers taking all offered, at 55c for No 2, and 46c for rejected, the market closing steady at these prices. Sales comprised 16,000 bu No 2, at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 16,400 bu.

Barley was active, and, at the opening, prices were 1@2c higher than at the close of 'Change Saturday, with operators somewhat excited, but soon dropped back under liberal offerings, and closed firm at 67c for No. 2. It was generally supposed that the line of shorts out for this month's delivery would enable holders to put prices up to-day, but the deals outstanding for September delivery were apparently few, and the barley had to be sold on its merits. In options there was little done, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. At the close the market was firm and steady at 67c for cash No. 2; 65@66½c for seller October; 54c for No. 3, and 38c for rejected. Sales include 14,800 bu No. 2 at 67c; 6,000 bu at 67½c; 3,600 bu at 68c; 4,400 bu at 68½c; 9,200 bu No. 3 at 54c; 7,200 bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 61c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 83c, all delivered; 400 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 68c; 4,000 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 78c, all on track. Total, 49,000 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Rye, bu. | Peas, bu. | Oats, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept 26 | 8,863 | 840,000 | 1,728,309 | .... | 48,252 | .... |
| Sept 19 | 14,187 | 488,416 | 1,494,238 | 8,296 | 5,729 | .... |
| Sept 12 | 11,888 | 524,048 | 1,430,000 | .... | 3,385 | 9,832 |
| Sept 5 | 6,859 | 282,122 | 1,186,386 | .... | 10,905 | 25,587 |
| Tot 4w'ks | 41,397 | 1,985,282 | 5,496,033 | 8,296 | 70,771 | 35,419 |
| Aug. 29 | 7,415 | 281,907 | 992,397 | 16,184 | .... | 3,409 |
| Aug. 22 | 2,285 | 224,906 | 654,201 | 17,422 | .... | .... |
| Aug. 15 | 8,569 | 250,709 | 1,204,775 | .... | 8,775 | .... |
| Aug. 8 | 11,250 | 237,841 | 941,662 | 55,383 | 39,242 | 17,716 |
| Tot 4w'ks | 29,519 | 995,419 | 3,793,005 | 88,991 | 48,017 | 21,155 |

The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from Sept 1 to Aug. 31, and the estimated production of wheat for the last nine years compare as follows:

| | Imports. Wheat, cwts. | Imports. Flour, cwts. | Home Product, qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 | 38,736,692 | 3,257,693 | 11,500,000 |
| 1870-71 | 35,247,072 | 4,468,671 | 13,300,000 |
| 1869-70 | 35,311,558 | 5,649,359 | 12,800,000 |
| 1868-69 | 30,704,373 | 2,435,182 | 16,436,000 |
| 1867-68 | 35,323,087 | 2,149,218 | 9,886,322 |
| 1866-67 | 23,650,674 | 3,663,104 | 11,485,691 |
| 1865-66 | 24,926,769 | 5,418,415 | 13,975,936 |
| 1864-65 | 20,794,866 | 3,284,614 | 16,216,328 |
| 1863-64 | 23,840,074 | 5,074,674 | 17,922,048 |
| Average nine years | 29,756,942 | 4,066,377 | 13,711,335 |

For the seventeen years ended with 1868, the average crop of wheat in the United Kingdom has been 13,810,013 qrs—average, less seed, 12,776,785 qrs. Average imports, 6,375,272 qrs. Average annual supply, including home-grown wheat, 19,082,087 qrs. Average population, 28,856,816. Average area, acreage, under wheat, 3,921,586. Average yield, 28¼ bu per acre. Average consumption per capita of population, 5 3-10 bu, including average 3½ bu from home-grown wheat, and 1 8-10 bu from imports.

The Chamber of Agriculture *Journal* gives the following summary of the wheat crops in Great Britain:

| | Average yield, qrs. | Extent of yield, 1872, qrs. | Deficit, 1872, qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 12,483,400 | 10,826,850 | 1,656,900 |
| Wales | 478,000 | 378,100 | 99,100 |
| Scotland | 470,100 | 421,500 | 48,600 |
| Ireland | 840,900 | 739,400 | 100,900 |
| Islands | 42,700 | 36,600 | 6,180 |
| Total, qrs | 14,309,500 | 12,397,100 | 1,912,400 |

The *Journal* calculates that, beside this direct deficiency in the yield, there will be a further deficiency of about 5 per cent of the crop, or 847,500 qrs., on account of the general weight of the grain being 3 lbs per bushel below the average weight, and that the defective quality of all the grain will prove equal to a loss of 10 per cent, or 1,049,100 qrs, in bread-making power. It thus arrives at the conclusion that the direct loss, the loss in weight and that in quality, leaves the whole crop 3,806,600 qrs., or 26⅛ per cent below an average. The item of 1,046,100 qrs., of loss through defective quality may as well be deducted as it is entirely speculative. This will leave the deficiency 2,759,900 qrs., or 22,079,200 bu.

"The Chamber of Agriculture Journal" estimates the deficiency in the wheat crop in the United Kingdom under an average, including the light weight, at 3,806,663, and Mr. Thos Scott estimates it at 3,500,000 qrs., which is equal in value to £10,500,000; and the estimated value of the loss on the potato crop is estimated at £16,700,000, thus constituting by these estimates a total national loss in food of £27,200,000. It must, however, be borne in mind that these early estimates have been quite generally larger than the actual results have demonstrated, and are to be taken with a fair percentage of allowance for possible erroneous estimates.

The returns of the wheat and potato crops in Scotland have been for the undermentioned years:

| | 1867. acres. | 1868. acres. | 1869. acres. | 1870. acres. | 1871. acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 111,118 | 124,682 | 135,741 | 125,643 | 133,010 |
| Potatoes | 167,529 | 166,939 | 179,275 | 180,169 | 184,307 |

It will be seen that at an average yield of 28⅛ bushels of wheat to the acre, the average for 16 years in the United Kingdom, that the production of wheat in Scotland is comparatively small, ranging from 600,000 to 750,000 qrs. per annum.

The exports from the Northern Russian port of Cronstadt from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2 inclusive, for the last two years have been as follows:

| | Wheat. qrs. | Rye. qrs. | Oats. qrs. | Barley. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 417,979 | 186,128 | 148,169 | .... |
| 1872 | 485,712 | 295,167 | 810,160 | 13,718 |

The official statistical report of the crops in Ireland for 1872 makes the area under wheat 228,189 acres; oats, 1,621,613 acres; barley, 218,824 acres; bere and rye, 9,995 acres; beans and peas, 11,782 acres. Green crops: potatoes, 991,852 acres; turnips, 346,464 acres; mangolds and beetroot, 34,920 acres; cabbage, 39,395 acres; carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, 31,233 acres; fetches and rape, 30,132 acres.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31:

| From | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, to Sept. 1 | 190,715 | 12,922,247 | 21,144,596 |
| New Orleans, to Sept. 1 | 1,262 | .... | 708,477 |
| Philadelphia, to Sept. 1 | 6,519 | 631,494 | 2,606,116 |
| Baltimore, to Sept. 1 | 22,792 | 542,248 | 4,151,225 |
| Boston, to Sept. 1 | 28,639 | 60,351 | 1,492,208 |
| San Francisco, to Sept. 1 | 6,171 | 2,648,267 | 123,091 |
| Other ports to latest date | 5,793 | 151,154 | .... |
| Total, 1871-72 | 261,891 | 16,959,759 | 30,226,623 |
| Total, 1870-71 | 1,265,054 | 23,167,468 | 8,931,611 |
| Total, 1869-70 | 934,351 | 25,200,460 | 14,818 |
| Total, 1868-69 | 725,725 | 19,923,436 | 3,184,036 |
| Total, 1867-68 | 629,494 | 12,912,436 | 9,121,449 |
| Total, 1866-7 | 179,930 | 6,014,271 | 10,410,208 |
| Total, 1865-66 | 141,083 | 1,521,210 | 13,908,358 |
| Total, 1864-65 | 170,189 | 2,989,740 | 1,297,404 |
| Total, 1863-64 | 1,241,804 | 16,432,523 | 717,434 |
| Total, 1862-63 | 1,479,414 | 23,167,190 | 15,334,356 |
| Total, 1861-62 | 2,072,515 | 25,754,709 | 14,084,188 |
| Total, 1860-61 | 2,561,561 | 25,553,370 | 11,705,034 |
| Total, 1859-60 | 717,156 | 4,938,714 | 2,221,857 |

To the Continent:

| From | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Rye, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, Sept 1 to Aug. 31 | 6,888 | 2,287,048 | 613,582 | 959,906 |
| Other ports | 2,484 | 378,218 | 106,339 | .... |

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, but steady and firm. Lake freights were ½c higher, the schr Dick Somers being chartered for corn to Buffalo at 14½c. She carries 22,000 bu. Provisions were inactive and nominally unchanged. Sales on the call were 10,000 bu No. 2 wheat, seller October, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller the first half of October, at $1.17½; 15,000 bu No. 2 corn, seller November, at 36⅝c; 10,000 bu No. 2 oats, seller October, at 23⅝c; 15,000 bu do do, at 23⅝c; 5,000 bu do, seller November, at 24⅝c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork cash | $.... | $15.00 |
| Mess pork, seller October | .... | .... |
| Mess pork, seller the year | .... | 13.75 |
| Lard, none offered, no bids | | |
| Wheat, cash | 1.18½ | 1.20 |
| Wheat, seller October | 1.17¼ | 1.17½ |
| Wheat, seller first half October | 1.17½ | 1.18 |
| Wheat, seller last half October | 1.17½ | 1.18 |
| Wheat, seller November | 1.18½ | .... |
| Wheat, seller the year | 1.16 | 1.16½ |
| Corn, cash | 35¾ | 36 |
| Corn, seller October | 35¾ | 36 |
| Corn, seller last half October | 36⅛ | 36¼ |
| Corn, seller November | 36⅝ | 36⅞ |
| Corn, seller the year | .... | 35 |
| Oats, cash | 23⅜ | .... |
| Oats, seller October | 23⅝ | 23¾ |
| Oats, seller last half October | 24 | 24⅛ |
| Oats, seller November | 24⅜ | 24½ |
| Oats, seller the year | .... | .... |
| Barley, No. 2 cash | 65 | 70 |
| Barley, seller October | 65½ | 66½ |
| Barley, seller November | 65 | .... |

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

ALCOHOL—Continues steady at $1.85@1.86 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Remains unchanged and dull. We quote: $40.00@85.00 per ton for common; $75.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@130.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Are nominal at previous quotations, at $1.00@1.50 for common to choice; and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in continued good demand at former quotations. Building brick (common) has advanced $1.00 per m. We quote: Stucco, $3.00@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.25@2.50 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.25; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.25@2.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, $1.00@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.00@1.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $32.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $35.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@6.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x8 to 7x9 | $5.75 | $8.50 |
| 7x10 to 10x15 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x15 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| 8x14 to 10x18 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 10x16 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.50 | 13.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.50 | 14.50 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 10.50 | 16.00 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 12.50 | 18.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 13.50 | 20.00 |
| 26x34 to 30x40 | 14.50 | 22.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 15.00 | 24.00 |
| 28x40 to 30x48 | 16.00 | 25.00 |
| 30x40 to 32x52 | .... | 27.00 |
| 32x44 to 34x50 | .... | 30.00 |
| 34x48 to 34x56 | .... | 33.00 |
| 34x60 to 40x60 | .... | 36.00 |

BUTTER—The arrivals of choice butter have materially increased within the past fortnight, but the supply is still far from equalling the demand, and the advanced prices recently established are firmly adhered to. There is also a liberal movement in low grades, and although the stocks of such are liberal at the present relatively low prices the market is firm. Following are the ruling rates: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 16@20c; inferior to common, 8@14c.

BAGGING—In this market there was little change to note. The demand for grain bags continues reasonably active, and under reduced stocks the feeling is one of firmness. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks are only in fair request and quotations are only indifferently sustained. We repeat our list: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—A good business was doing in this staple, interior buyers operating on a liberal scale. Prime goods are firmly held at the quotations, but anything "off" in flavor may be bought at a concession. Following are the prices current: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Trade continued to improve as the season advances and at most of the yards a good degree of activity is now witnessed. Prices remain firm for all descriptions. We quote: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—The market continues quiet at a slight advance in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

FISH—The condition of this market was substantially the same as noted in our report for two or three days past. The stocks of cod, herring, and whitefish are much reduced, so that dealers find it impossible to fill orders with any degree of promptness, and prices are very firm in consequence, but the present scarcity is but temporary, and no decided advance is looked fo. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, 4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—No improvement was noticeable in this market, the demand continuing small, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. There is at present little or nothing doing in domestics, and many varieties are of nominal value only. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@19c; raisins, $2.35@2.90; blackberries, new, 11@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8½c; apples, Southern, 5½@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 6½@8½c.

GROCERIES—The general market was active and firm, with no quotable change in values. The scarcity of sugars continues, and the exceeding firmness that has distinguished the market for the past four weeks or more is still prevalent. Some of the finer grades of coffee are also reported in light supply, but with these exceptions the stocks are ample. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 21½@22c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21@22c; good do 21@21½c; common do, 18@20c; Singapore, 22@23c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 21@22c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 13¼@13½c; do No. 2, 12@12¼c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Alspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4@5c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@8c; common, 5@6c.

as follows: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

HAY—The demand was again reported fairly active on local and Southern account, and the slight advance established at the close of last week was firmly sustained to-day. Receipts are still moderate, but an increase is looked for. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides exhibits no perceptible falling off, and prices are held with unabated firmness. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in good demand, and firm at yesterday's prices. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horse shoe iron | 6 5-10@ | 7c |
| Bar iron | 5 4-10@ | 5 5-10 rates |
| Heavy band | 5 6-10@ | 5 9-10 rates |
| Light band | 5 4-10@ | 5 8-10 rates |
| Hoop | 5 4-10@ | 6 10 rates |
| Oval | 5 6-10@ | 6 9-10 rates |
| Round and square | 5 4-10@ | rates |
| Half oval and half round | 5 4-10@ | rates |
| Russian iron, perfect | 22 | |
| Russian iron, No. 1, stained | 21 | |
| Sheet iron | 7 | @ rates |
| Norway nail rods | 9 | @9½ rates |
| German plow steel | 11 | @11½ rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 10½ | @10½ rates |
| Spring and tire steel | 11 | @12 rates |

LEATHER—Continues in active request, and both domestic and foreign stock is firmly held at the quotations, which are as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 38@ | 40 |
| Country harness | 33@ | 38 |
| Line, city, ⅌ lb | 41@ | 43 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 90@ | 1.10 |
| Kip veals | 90@ | 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 27@ | 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 24@ | 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 24@ | 26 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 19@ | 22 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ | 37 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 27@ | 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 26@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 34@ | 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 33@ | 35 |
| "B A" sole | 30@ | 33 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | $1.25@ | 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ | 80 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodet | 65.00@ | 85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@ | 90.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 25 lbs | 1.80@ | 2.25 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ | 2.20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.35@ | 2.00 |
| French calf, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.60 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in good demand. Tin has declined, and is less active. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14 12½c; 12 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@9½c.

NAILS—Are in good demand; no change is noted in prices, previous rates being well sustained. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.50. 1½c discount on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull, and less active, at the following range of prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ⅌ lb | $ 18 @ | 19 |
| Sisal rope, ⅌ lb | 15 @ | 16 |
| Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb | 30 @ | 33 |
| Marline, ⅌ lb | 20 @ | 22 |
| Tarred rope, ⅌ lb | 17 @ | 19 |
| Oakum, ⅌ bale | 5.00 @ | 5.25 |
| Pitch, ⅌ brl | 6.00 @ | 7.00 |
| Tar, ⅌ brl | 5.00 @ | 6.00 |

OILS—The market for carbon oil was excited and unsettled. The recent action of the oil producers, it is thought, will result in a sharp advance, and holders seem disinclined to effect sales at the prices now prevalent. Lard oil was in good request, and the stock on hand being light, the market is strong. Linseed, whale and other descriptions, rule comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 24½@26c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 90c; do, current make, 78c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 86@88c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 76c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a limited demand existed for this class of goods, the inquiry being mainly confined to meeting current local wants. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 10.50@11.00 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 14.50 |
| American | 13.50 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 4.50 |
| English Ven. red | 4.00 |
| English orange mineral | 15.00@16.00 |
| English red lead | 12.50 |
| American red lead | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00@4.25 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 5c |
| In bladders | 6c |

POULTRY—Continues quiet at former prices. Sales were made of old chickens at $3.50@4.00; spring chickens at $2.25@3.50; small do at $2.00@3.00; turkeys at 12½c.

POTATOES—Prices continue firm, the supply being light. Sales were made at 70@85c for early rose and russets; by car load at 60@75c on track, and $3.00 for Southern sweet.

SEEDS—Remain firm and unchanged. Sales were made at $2.80@3.10 for timothy, and $6.75 for clover; flax, $1.63@1.65 for good crushing.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. There is a fair inquiry by packers. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.20; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do, with bags, $2.57½; Ashton, dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $1.80.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—More active and firm at previous prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS RAISED PANEL BOTH SIDES.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | $2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x10 by 6x10 | 3.50 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x6 by 6x6 | 2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x8 by 6x8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x6 by 6x6 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x8 by 6x8 | 2.60 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. | Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 | 1 3-16 | 10x14 | $2.20 |
| 1 3-16 | 8x12 | 2.05 | 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 | | | |

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| Size of glass. | Thickness. | Size of 12-light window. | Price per window. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 8½ by 3x9½ | 40c |
| 8x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x2 | 55c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x5 | 57c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 60c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 4x2 | 80c |

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

TEAS—Were in good demand at former prices. We repeat our quotations as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 68@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Was in fair local and interior demand, and the general market was firm, as previously quoted:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Prices are firm and steady. Stocks are reported light. We quote: Beech, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—The market continues dull, with no change in prices. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, choice, extra | 50@54c |
| Tub, common | 47@50c |
| Fleece, XX, good condition, light | 51@58c |
| Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy | 38@42c |
| Fleece, X, good condition, light | 52@55c |
| Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy | 38@42c |
| Fleece, medium, good condition, light | 51@54c |
| Fleece, coarse, light, and clean | 48@50c |
| Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy | 43@46c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 30@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse | 25@27c |
| Super, pulled | 44@47c |
| Extra, pulled | 44@47c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 3,347. The market was devoid of life to-day, and was also lacking in strength. Further reductions are reported at the East, and with some 5,000 cattle in the pens buyers could not be induced to purchase save at a decline from former rates, concessions of 15@25c usually being asked. The attendance was a fair average, all classes of buyers being represented, but from no source was there any considerable demand, and the number of transfers was small. There were some well fatted beeves on sale, but these were the exception, Texas cattle and common to fair droves, as heretofore, comprising the great bulk of the offerings. Most of the sales were within the range of $2.50@4.50. The market may be quoted dull and weak, as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $6.50@6.75 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5.60@6.25 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | 5.25@5.4[illegible] |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.75@5.00 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.00@4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.00@4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.00@2.75 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 1.75@2.75 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern wintered | 2.00@3.00 |

HOGS—Received since Saturday 6,092 head. This market was active, the attendance of buyers being full, and the competition spirited. The more than ordinary activity, however, did not result in any visible appreciation in values, though toward the close the feeling was evidently stronger, and with moderate receipts to-morrow better prices would probably prevail. Sales were effected at $4.50@5.00 for common to choice, with the larger portion at $4.65@4.75. We quote common at $4.50@4.60; medium at $4.65@4.70, and good to choice at $4.75@5.00.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 280 | $5.00 | 64 | 255 | $4.75 | 58 | 234 | $4.70 |
| 42 | 288 | 4.85 | 58 | 210 | 4.75 | 57 | 244 | 4.70 |
| 64 | 280 | 4.70 | 99 | 270 | 4.80 | 36 | 181 | 4.65 |
| 44 | 259 | 4.75 | 56 | 268 | 5.00 | 63 | 216 | 4.75 |
| 329 | 216 | 4.70 | 44 | 263 | 4.70 | 51 | 234 | 4.75 |
| 46 | 249 | 4.65 | 43 | 277 | 4.85 | 102 | 217 | 4.65 |
| 60 | 202 | 4.75 | 223 | 201 | 4.75 | 57 | 273 | 4.70 |
| 57 | 199 | 4.75 | 57 | 230 | 4.75 | 54 | 228 | 4.70 |
| 100 | 221 | 4.75 | 40 | 289 | 4.75 | 58 | 219 | 4.60 |
| 53 | 294 | 4.70 | 20 | 264 | 4.75 | 54 | 212 | 4.70 |
| 43 | 229 | 4.70 | 20 | 198 | 4.70 | 53 | 263 | 4.75 |
| 53 | 295 | 4.70 | 79 | 193 | 4.90 | 102 | 270 | 4.75 |
| 63 | 218 | 4.75 | 51 | 267 | 4.75 | 92 | 263 | 4.85 |
| 59 | 236 | 4.85 | 58 | 274 | 4.75 | 92 | 268 | 4.75 |
| 53 | 246 | 4.75 | 43 | 263 | 4.65 | 47 | 269 | 4.80 |
| 51 | 263 | 4.65 | 59 | 271 | 4.65 | 51 | 248 | 4.65 |
| 53 | 296 | 4.70 | 298 | 228 | 4.70 | | | |

SHEEP—Nothing arrived to-day, and the market must be considered nominal at $3.50@4.75 for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 5,180 | 2,231 |
| Shingles, m | 1,680 | 3,060 |
| Laths, m | 601 | 137 |

The following were the corresponding figures one year ago:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 886 | |
| Shingles, m | 3,260 | 2,373 |
| Laths, m | 184 | 383 |

CARGOES—The demand was brisk, and, the supply being heavy, prices were fluctuating. Following are the sales current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Manistee, ⅌ m | $4.75 |
| Ludington, ⅌ m | 4.50 |
| Pentwater, ⅌ m | 4.00 |
| Muskegon, ⅌ m | 3.50@3.75 |
| White Lake, ⅌ m | 3.75@4.00 |
| Grand River, ⅌ m | 3.50 |
| Saginaw, ⅌ m | 5.75@6.00 |

WEST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord | 4.75@5.00 |
| Railroad ties | .18 |
| Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m | 3.75 |
| Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord | 4.75@5.00 |
| Ahnepee—cedar posts | .05½ |
| Ahnepee—railroad ties | .18 |
| Ahnepee—shingles | .35 |
| Menominee | 5.50 |
| Oconto | 7.00@7.25 |

At the close prices ranged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill-run lumber | 18.00@21.00 |
| Good to choice strips and boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Common strips and boards | 13.00@14.50 |
| Common mixed lumber | 12.00@13.00 |
| Joist and scantling | 12.50@13.00 |
| Shingles | 3.25@3.37½ |
| Lath | 3.00@3.25 |
| Pickets | 10.00@11.00 |

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active, and prices are well maintained on all descriptions. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $50.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 40.00@42.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together | 40.00@42.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@33.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 31.00@33.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00 |
| A stock boards | 35.00@38.00 |
| B stock boards | 30.00@32.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 16.00@17.00 |
| Fencing | 15.00@17.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@28.00 |

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $20.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 20.00@35.00 |
| Whitewood (dry) | 30.00@35.00 |
| Black walnut | 50.00@75.00 |
| Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots) | 27.00 |
| Whitewood, common | 17.00 |
| Hickory | 25.00@30.00 |
| Cherry | 30.00@50.00 |

ON TRACK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pickets, square | 16.00@17.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 16.00@17.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 13.00@15.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00@20.00 |
| Lath | 3.25@3.50 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 3.25@4.00 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.50@3.75 |

The market was strong, but quiet. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| A or star shingles | $3.25@3.37½ |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CARGO SALES.

Schr Elida, from Oconto, 150 m strips and boards at $18.50; first quality, $19.00; select, $25.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Perrington, from White Lake, 100 m strips and boards at $17.50; 25 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Golden Fleece, from Sheboygan, 425 m lumber at $20.00; 30 m lath at $3.25. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 50 m boards at $17.00; 110 m joists at $12.50. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr Emma, from Manistee, 95 m joists and scantling at $12.50. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Barge Venus, from Ludington, 150 m boards at $13.00. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Barge City of Erie, from Glen Haven, 130,913 ft strips and 483,354 ft boards at $16.00; 6,020 ft joists at $13.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr Pestiere, from Manistee, 39 m joists and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Regulator, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Mechelson, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Ida, from Manistee, 68 m small timber at $10.00; 100 m short joists and scantling, $11.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Dresden, from Manistee, 40 m long 3-inch joists at $17.00; 80 m 1 inch at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Star of the North, from Pentwater, 140 m boards at $13.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Tuscola, from Frankfort, 73,000 ft select lumber at $32.00; 80,000 common at $13.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Aurora, from Muskegon, 70 m boards at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ........ Sept. 30.

Bark Colonel Ellsworth, Buffalo, 683 tons coal.
Scow Laurina, Kenosha, 45 yards gravel.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 30 boxes fish, 500 tubs butter, 140 bags flaxseed, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 cases salt, 38 bdls green hides, 5 brls tallow, 10 brls flour, 20 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 1,850 brls salt, 1,650 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 1,480 brls salt.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Lewis Day, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 160 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Bark E. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Bark Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Bark J. Marsh, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Bark E. C. L., Eagle Harbor, 107 cds wood.
Bark Ozarita, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Bark Winona, Erie, 586 tons coal.
Bark Harvey Bissell, Tawas, 400 m lumber.
Bark Kate Darley, Erie, 719 tons coal.
Schr Falcon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Evaline, Holland, 40 cds bark.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Howard, Buffalo, 510 tons coal.
Schr Homer, Erie, 540 tons coal.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Menominee, 160 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr James Garrett, Tawas, 254 m lumber.
Schr A. L. Johnson, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Nevada, Oswego, 500 tons salt.
Schr Argo, Oconto, 154 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 688 tons coal.
Schr Montcalm, Alpena, 260 m lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Sheboygan, 450 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr City of Green Bay, Muskoka, 257,829 ft lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 255 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr Geo C. Finney, Oswego, 3,004 brls salt.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 1,004 tons coal.
Schr J. N. Foster, Vermillion, 450 tons stone, (block).
Schr Magdalena, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Schr Louise Strom, Saugatuck, 46 cords wood.
Schr A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, 160 m lumber and 45 m lath.
Bark Golden West, Erie, 768 tons coal.
Stmr Arizona, Erie, 100 tons r r iron, 385 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Schr C. Mickelson, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr J. Drummond, Collins Inlet, 290 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 275 m lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Brown, Little Sodus, 399 tons coal.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 14 m lath.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 254 tons iron ore, 108 tons pig iron, 9 bbls tallow, 49 green hides, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 520 tons iron ore, 100 tons pig iron.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 466 bars r r iron, 131 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Beloit, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Jos. Dresden, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Jura, Vermillion, 366 tons block stone, 10 tons grind stone.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. Beans, Jr., Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 112 m lumber.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 335 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Raymond's Pier, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Manistee, 75 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gem, White Lake, 75 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Gesine, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Buffalo, 120 tons steel ore.
Schr Hungarian, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 156 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 3,600 brls salt.
Schr John S. Mott, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Buffalo, 80 tons coal, and sundries.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 275 m lumber.
Schr Toledo, Frankfort, 80 m ash lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 85 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 192 m lumber.
Schr Lookout, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Menominee, 155 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 50 m lumber, 90 cds wood.
Stmr Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 940 tons iron ore.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 25 bdls sheep pelts, 60 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Sturgeon Bay, 600 m shingles.
Barge Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Perry Sound, 212,446 ft lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 100 cords wood.
Scow Sea Star, Manitowoc, 80 cords wood.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,400 brls salt.
Prop Jay Gould, Wyandotte, 1,233 bars railroad iron.
Schr Sam. Cook, Sister Bay, 145 cords wood.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Willey Kelley, Cleveland, 609 tons coal.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr Tailor, Oswego, 424 tons coal.
Schr Milan, Little Sturgeon, 195 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Scow Anna Tormine, Manistee, 139 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, 100 m lumber, 1,000,400 shingles.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 135 brls flour, 2 boxes fish, and sundries.

CLEARED ........ Sept. 30.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 1,600 bu wheat, 2,560 brls flour, 107 bags flax seed, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Home, Kingston, 21,785 bu corn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 20 brls flour, 5 brls beef.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 85 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 1,500 brls flour.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat.
Prop City of Traverse, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 20 brls pork, 200 bags malt, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 6,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 34,000 bu barley.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 18,000 bu corn, 153 brls flour, 27 bales wool, 65 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Mackinac, 60 brls flour, and sundries.

### Lake Freights.

Freights are lower—we note the annexed engagements. To Kingston—Schrs Mott, Kellar, Montcalm, and Knight Templar, wheat at 24c. To Collingwood—Schrs St Peter, corn, and O. A. Moss, oats on p. t. To Montreal—Prop Argyle, wheat on p. t. To Buffalo—Lincoln Dall, Harvey Bissell, Louis Day, corn at 14c; schr G. D. Norris, wheat at 15c; prop Idaho and schr Flint, corn at 14½c; schrs D. G. Fort, Homer, Ætna, Owasco, Ozarita, Golden Fleece, Northwest, O Culver, Jura, W. R. Goff, J. S. March, corn at 14c; prop Cuba, Alaska, barley at 14½c; schr D. G. Ford, wheat at 15c.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—PASSED UP—Propellers Tweed, Cuba, Atlantic, T. Scott; schooners Penfield, Floretta, Iroquois.

PASSED DOWN—Schooners Alice Breed, American, T. Crawford, Wild Rover.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—PASSED UP—Propeller Java; barks Tanner, Red, White & Blue; schooners Onondaga, McAlister, James Platt, Mary Battle, Cooper, Flying Mist, Senator Blood.

ARRIVED—Annie Vought.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers China, Forest City and barge.

### Illinois River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 30.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Wm. Gooding, towing stone-boat Coahman, from Port Henry, light, for Joliet; canal-boats General McClelland and Polar Star, from Peru, both loaded with corn for Chicago; steamer Baker, from Kingston, towing eight ice barges to Peru. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Passed In—McClellan and Polar Star, from Peru, and John Carter, from LaSalle, all loaded with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—North Branch, with a light load of lumber for Lacon; Leviathan, with a light load of lumber for LaSalle, and Colonel Taylor, light, for LaSalle.

Nine feet and one inch of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

### Miscellaneous Items.

The schooner Pierrepont, laden with lumber, lost part of her deck-load during the late heavy weather, in coming from White Lake.

LEGS BROKEN.—A seaman by the name of Harvey, on the schr Mohawk, broke both his legs last Saturday, in falling down the scuttle.

LOST HER BOOM.—The schr Regulator lost her boom and part of her foremast rigging during the recent heavy gale.

A NEW VESSEL, NELLIE REDINGTON.—The new vessel Nellie Redington, built by Quayley & Martin, launched at Cleveland last Saturday, is one of the finest ever built in that port. She is owned by J. H. Redington, of that city, and Captain Henry Andrews, of Painesville, who will assume command. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 178 8-10 feet; breadth of beam, 33 8-10 feet; depth of hold, 14 4-10 feet. Length of spars: foremast, 86 feet; mainmast, 87 feet; mizzenmast, 87 feet; foretopmast, 72 feet; maintopmast, 72 feet; mizzentopmast, 65 feet. She is thoroughly edge-bolted, and finished in a superior manner. Her model is pronounced perfect. Her outfit is of the finest description. Her rigging is of the best galvanized charcoal wire rope, forestays 1¼ inch; fore rigging, 1 inch; main rigging and triatic stay, 1 inch; mizzen rigging, 1 inch; topmast rigging, ¾ inch. One noticeable feature is the quantity of steel wire rope which is used in her rigging, and which is growing in favor every year. She spreads over [illegible] yards of canvas which was made up by S. E. Conklin. She is intended for the iron ore trade from Escanaba, and will have a carrying capacity of 1,700 gross tons.

ASHORE.—The schooner David Dall is ashore at Saugatuck with a cargo of lumber. The crew are safe, but the vessel is hopelessly damaged and is not worth repairing.

LAUNCH.—A new schooner, named L. Seaton, was launched on Saturday at Coalwood Bay, on Lake Ontario. She is 118 feet keel.

SPRUNG A LEAK.—The schooner St. Andrew, laden with pig iron for this city, returned to Kingston in a leaking condition. She discharged her cargo for repairs.

STEAMBOAT OWNERS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of steamboat owners at Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned last Wednesday evening, to meet again at Philadelphia on the third Wednesday of September, 1873. The character of the meeting was changed to a permanent organization, to be styled the "National Board of Steamboat Navigation." The object is to secure greater safety for life and property. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers:

President—Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati.
Vice Presidents—J. S. Whiting, of Detroit, and D. D. Smith, of New York.
Corresponding Secretary—E. S. Osbon, editor of the *Nautical Gazette*, New York.
Recording Secretary—Wm. S. James, of Philadelphia.
Treasurer—Z. M. Sherley, of Louisville, Ky.

The Convention at the close passed resolutions acknowledging their appreciation of the power of the press, and tendering thanks to the members of the press present at the Convention, also to the members of Congress who aided in attempts to remove the obnoxious features of the present steamboat law.

—The brig Butcher Boy sunk yesterday on Lake Erie, and is a total wreck. She was bringing a cargo of coal from Chicago to Buffalo. No lives lost so far as known.

The schooner Von Valkenburgh lost both anchors yesterday in the gale on Lake Erie, and went ashore at Colchester Point.

## A DIRE CALAMITY.

### Destruction by Fire of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum—Sad Loss of Life—Rescuing Six Hundred Patients from the Burning Buildings.

From the Cleveland Herald, Sept. 26.

We have rarely been called upon to record a more serious and lamentable public calamity than the nearly total destruction by fire, Wednesday afternoon, of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg. The building was a splendid structure, nine hundred feet in length, the exterior walls being entirely of stone. Two large wings had but just been completed, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. These increased the capacity of the institution to six hundred patients, fully that number being on the books at the time of the disaster. The crowded condition of the Asylum was owing to the fact that there were a hundred and fifty patients from the Central Ohio district, the new asylum at Columbus, upon the site of the one burned two or three years ago, not being yet completed.

The origin of the fire cannot positively be stated, but there is every reason to believe it was caused, through carelessness or accident, by some tinners who were at work in or near the centre dome of the institution. The fire seems, in all probability, to have caught in some way from their soldering furnaces. The men stoutly deny this, and aver that it was caused by sparks from the main stack; but this is highly improbable, as the chimney is a hundred feet distant, and nothing but coal is burned in the furnaces. There is little doubt of the correctness of the former explanation of the origin. The fire was discovered at a quarter past 1 o'clock, by the men at work upon the roof, and also by persons living in houses adjacent. The alarm was given in the Asylum, and prompt efforts were made to extinguish the flames. Assistance soon arrived from every direction, but the spot was difficult of access, and nothing that could be done served to check the rapid progress of the fire.

In the village, half mile distant, the alarm quickly spread, before any messengers from the Asylum could arrive, the flames being discovered in the dome. Realizing the emergency, Mr. Joseph Turney immediately despatched to each of the telegraph offices a message to Chief Engineer Hill, of the Cleveland Fire Department, asking for engines. Hundreds of people, men and women, hastened to the scene of impending disaster, to render every assistance in putting out the fire, if possible, or rescuing and caring for the inmates in case the fire could not be controlled.

It was hoped at first that the flames might be extinguished without creating alarm among the multitude of inmates, the consequences of which none could foretell. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, however, it was found that in spite of every effort, the flames had worked downward, and were rapidly spreading through the upper story of the building, in every direction. The sad truth was felt that at least the centre portion was doomed to destruction. Orders were given for the immediate removal of the patients, and a large number of the attaches of the institution and others, addressed themselves to this work with the greatest zeal and energy, while others still sought, by the aid of hose, buckets, and other appliances at hand, to check the flames.

The scenes that ensued, during the next hour, almost defy description. The officers and attendants throughout the institution made haste to unlock the doors of the various wards and cells, and directed the inmates to leave the building at once. A portion of them complied promptly, and even rendered valuable assistance in the rescue of others. Some of the unfortunate were appalled with terror, and became absolutely frantic, uttering piercing shrieks and cries. The extreme difficulty of controlling 600 lunatics under such circumstances can be but faintly imagined. Many resolutely refused to leave their cells, concealing themselves in closets or under their beds, and neither persuasion nor threats were of any avail. In many instances it was found necessary to pull them out of their hiding places by main force. In several cases, such stout resistance was made that the strength of two or three men was required to overcome a single patient. In a few of the worst cases, they struggled fearfully, fighting and resisting with that almost superhuman power so often manifested by the insane.

Some of them insisted on taking with them all their clothing, bedding, and articles of every kind, and could only with the utmost difficulty be forced to leave without them. One man tied up an immense bundle, that would have staggered a packhorse, and was vainly tugging to lift it from the floor. He had to be actually torn away from it, by two men, and dragged to the place of exit.

The female patients were even more difficult to manage than the males. More susceptible to excitement and alarm, many of them ran hither and thither, in frantic terror, some making all haste to escape, and others, as in the cases of the men, refusing to leave their cells. Scores of them were taken by force, resisting in every possible way, with all their strength. Several patients, after being set at liberty in the grounds, rushed back into the burning building, to be again borne struggling out. In that part of the building nearest where the fire originated, some of the wards were filled with stifling heat and smoke before the last of the patients therein could be conducted to a place of safety. Farther from the centre the wards were generally cleared before the fire reached them. Hundreds of men and women from the village and the region adjacent to the Asylum were engaged in the work of rescuing the patients, in all parts of the building, and the excitement was intense beyond all power of expression in words. The fire, meanwhile, had been making rapid strides, and before the removal of the inmates from the remote wards had been completed the interior of the central portion was one mass of flame.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, three quarters of an hour after the fire was discovered, a terrible casualty occurred, causing the only loss of life positively known up to Wednesday evening. Near the centre of the dome was an immense tank containing 8,000 gallons of water, kept constantly full for the supply of the building. The supports of the tank having burned away, it fell, the great weight carrying it entirely down to the basement, crashing through all the intermediate floors. Miss Mary Walker, a seamstress in the institution, was upon the third floor, and had been gathering up a few valuables belonging to her. She was in the hall, near the front, probably about to descend the stairway, when the terrible crash came. The falling mass passed near her, tearing up the floor under her feet. In some way one of her limbs got fast in the *debris*, and it was impossible for her to extricate herself. Joseph Turney and John Dipley were in the reception room, on the second floor, trying to save the piano and other articles of value. Immediately after the crash they discovered Miss Walker in her perilous condition, and made every effort in their power to save her. Seizing a bed they shouted to her to drop herself upon it, not knowing that she was held fast by the timbers. The stairs had been carried away, and it was impossible to get to her. They took hold of the other foot, which hung down over the edge of the chasm, and tried to pull her down, but without avail. The fire which had been carried down by the falling tank blazed up through the opening, and at length, scorched and well nigh suffocated with the heat and smoke, they were obliged to abandon her or inevitably share the same terrible fate themselves. When they left her her clothing had taken fire, and she was quickly enveloped in flames. The men were in a critical situation, escape by the stairway having been cut off. Mr. Turney tied some sheets together, and was about to descend by that means, when a long plank was placed up to a window, and he got down in safety. Mr. Dipley got out upon the roof of the verandah, and reached the ground by sliding down one of the pillars.

It is also probable that Benjamin Burgess, of Bedford, also lost his life at this time. He happened to be in the village, and was among the most active in his efforts to save life and property. It is known that he was at or near the place where the tank fell through, and up to evening nothing more had been seen or heard of him. It is supposed he was crushed by the fall.

Alfred Brown, aged 14, only son of the railway station agent at Newburg, at the same time received injuries that will, in all probability, prove fatal. One of his legs was broken and he was drenched with hot water, being literally scalded from head to foot. He was removed to a neighboring house and medical aid summoned. He suffered the most excruciating agony, and it was the opinion of the physician that he could not long survive.

William Gay, a young man of the village, was badly bruised and burned, although it is believed his injuries will not prove serious.

Elisha Pease, also of Newburg, was severely injured, but a fatal result is not feared.

Wallace Y. Morgan, an attache of the Asylum, received an ugly gash in the forehead, caused by a falling timber.

About the grounds the scene was one of the wildest confusion. Hundreds of people were running into and out of the building, after the inmates had all been removed, engaged in saving movable property. A vast amount of bedding and furniture of every kind was borne out and heaped upon the ground. Six hundred insane men and women were scattered about, many of them screaming and rushing wildly through the crowd. As long as any were in danger within the building the only thought was to save life, and they were suffered to roam at will outside. As soon as possible an organized effort was made to gather them together and care for them as well as possible under the trying circumstances. The people of Newburg did nobly, throwing open their houses for the reception of the sick, who had been all safely carried out on beds, and such others as were harmless and could be trusted in their charge. They extended every facility in their power for meeting the terrible exingencies of the occasion.

The majority of the patients were gradually collected and removed in wagons to the churches in the village, all of which were immediately thrown open to them. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing them from the grounds. Some had to be forced into the vehicles by main strength, and it was necessary for attendants to accompany every load. Pale, haggard, and wild, beating the air and raving incoherently, moaning and weeping in their distress, uttering maniacal laughs, or sitting in sullen silence, those unfortunates presented a spectacle that moved the stoutest heart. By 4 o'clock all had been removed to the village or the neighboring houses.

Similar scenes were witnessed at the churches, where the greater portion were collected. Few had sufficient reason to comprehend the event of the day. Some crouched down in terror, others raved wildly; or indulged in singing, laughing, crying, shouting, or swearing, the whole uniting to form a terrible chorus that seemed like Pandemonium itself. No words can give adequate portrayal to the scene. Nurses and attendants belonging to the asylum were placed in charge of each detachment, and the men and women of the village, in far greater number than could possibly be employed, offered their services to assist in caring for the needy.

Miss Walker, whose sad death has been mentioned, was a most estimable lady, about 40 years of age. She had been connected with the asylum for six years, and was universally held in high esteem. Her friends live in Newburg.

Mr. Burgess was a young married man living in Bedford. It was not known positively that he was killed, but at dark his friends had little hope left that he had escaped.

It was thought by some that two or three of the patients lost their lives, but it was the general belief among the officers of the asylum that all were saved. A few of them were scorched, but none seriously burned. It will be impossible for several days to know whether any were lost. Quite a number escaped when they were released. As soon as the heat of the fire has abated a search among the ruins will develop the extent of the loss of life.

The loss to the State may be roughly estimated at $500,000, on which there was no insurance. Of course, prompt measures will be taken to rebuild the Asylum, as it is an absolute necessity to the State. What will be done in the meantime with the 600 patients is a question not easily answered.

[Later reports show that at least six other persons besides Miss Walker and Mr. Burgess fell victims to the calamity. Many of the patients are still missing who are thought to have escaped.]

### Asa Whitney.

From the New York Sun.

Asa Whitney, who has just died in Washington, gained celebrity many years ago as an enthusiastic advocate of a railroad to the Pacific, a project which enlisted the efforts of the best years of his life. Mr. Whitney was born in Connecticut, in 1797, and in his youth came to this city, where, in the course of time, he became a leading and successful importing merchant. The great fire of 1835 swept away a great portion of his fortune, and, gathering up the remains of his shattered wealth, he embarked for China, where he hoped to repair his losses. A few years afterward he returned to this country, and began his efforts to awaken public feeling to the practicability and importance of a Pacific railroad. In 1844, he visited Washington, and laid his plans before the most distinguished members of Congress; but his scheme was generally regarded as visionary by those whose aid he sought to enlist. Even Colonel Benton, who afterward advocated the building of a Pacific road, told him that he was one hundred years in advance of his time. Undaunted by the cold reception given to his plans, Mr. Whitney continued to agitate his project, addressing nearly all the State Legislatures on the subject, and urging the matter upon the attention of the people through the press and by means of public meetings. In 1849, when a powerful sentiment had been created in the country in favor of the enterprise, and the Legislatures of eighteen States had recommended their Senators to vote for it, a Committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. J. Rockwell, of Connecticut, pronounced it impracticable, and endeavored to show that the arguments of Whitney were delusive and extravagant. Finally, sick at heart with disappointment, Mr. Whitney retired from the long struggle to see his favorite project taken up and carried into execution by other hands at a later day. His earnest and long-continued efforts to awaken public opinion to the importance of a Pacific Railroad never received the slightest recognition from those who profited by his labors. Although living in sight of the Capitol, he was never consulted or mentioned in connection with the subject when the Pacific Railroad bill of 1862 was brought before Congress, but he lived to see the truth of his predictions verified, and his arguments vindicated by practical demonstration.

### A Gifted Memphis Lawyer Who Edited Two Papers, Both Daily.

An antiquated writer in the Memphis *Appeal* has dug up out of his memory the following rich story. The young lawyer referred to is still flourishing in Memphis: "There was never greater local excitement than that which grew out of this infernal navy-yard business. Half the people were in favor of accepting the property, and half or more opposed to it. The latter thinking that the government might be induced even yet to make liberal appropriations and perfect the navy-yard and build ships and steamers here. There were two newspapers published here—once a morning publication, edited by a gentleman of no ordinary ability named Bankhead, who was tragically and mysteriously assassinated some six years ago. There was another, an afternoon paper, called the *News* (I believe that was its name), edited by a man named Yancy. These editors opposed one another on the navy-yard question and their discussion had begotten a good deal of excitement, when both went away for the summer, and each without the other's knowledge employed the same man, this young lawyer, to conduct his paper in his absence. The young limb of the law naturally enough took to both sides of the question. He made the controversy between the two papers hotter and hotter on each successive day. Crowds gathered each afternoon about the *News* office and somebody expected that the two furious editors would shed blood. The coming duel in Arkansas was confidently anticipated, and the ferocity of the two papers was marvelous. Popular excitement was intense when Bankhead came hurrying home from Virginia and Yancey from Alabama, each thinking the other was about to murder his own substitute. Such was the fervor of popular feeling and exasperation that the story was necessarily kept quiet. If the mischievous fraud upon the public passion had been exposed at the time the *con amore* editor would have been hanged to a lamp-post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY
Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
116 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 172 South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies or a gentleman. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 p. m. to 1.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

365 South Clark-st, Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicine furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 111 West Madison-st, Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

# The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Edition, per year, by Mail | $12.00 |
| Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail | 6.00 |
| Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail | 2.50 |
| Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail | 2.00 |

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Tuesday Morning, October 1, 1872.

## WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy | $0.30 |
| Ten copies | 2.50 |
| Twenty-five copies | 5.50 |
| One hundred copies | 20.00 |

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

## LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

### ILLINOIS.

#### Senator Schurz.

Senator Schurz will speak as follows:
Monee, Oct. 8.

#### Judge Otis.

Judge L. B. Otis, candidate for Congress in the First District, will speak in Du Page County, at the following places, on the dates stated. James H. Myers, of Du Page County, will address the meetings at the same time:

Wayne Station, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 2 p. m.
Turner Junction, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7 p. m.
Winfield, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2 p. m.
Warrenville, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.
Bloomingdale, Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 p. m.
Danby, Thursday, Oct 3, 7 p. m.
Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 p. m.

At Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m., the meeting will be addressed by the Hon. L. B. Otis, General I. N. Stiles, and by Emil Deitsch, the latter of whom will speak in German.

#### General Black.

General John C. Black will address the people at the following times and places:

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Maroa, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct 11.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

#### The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

#### The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

#### The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

#### The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

#### The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:

Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

#### The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:

Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 30.

#### C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Hayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.

The above are all night meetings.

#### The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:

Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

#### The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:

Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

#### The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address the people at the following times and places:

Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Minonk, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

#### Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Oct. 2, night.
Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

#### Joint Discussions.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—

Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

### INDIANA.

#### General Black.

General J. C. Black will speak as follows in Indiana:

Brownstown, Jackson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
Vienna, Scott Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Charlestown, Clarke Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Boone Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Huntington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

#### V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:

Rolling Prairie, Oct. 1.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3.
Columbia City, Oct. 3.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.
Butler, Oct. 5, evening.

#### Senator Trumbull.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, will address the people as follows:

Laport, Monday, Sept. 30, 1 p. m.
Valparaiso, Porter Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Elkhart, Elkhart Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Wabash, Wabash Co., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

#### Governor Bross.

The Hon. William Bross, of Illinois, will address the people as follows:

Crown Point, Lake Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Remington, Jasper Co., for the Counties of Jasper, Newton, Benton, and White, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Williamsport, Warren Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Newport, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

#### Governor Blair.

Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, will address the people as follows:

Lagrange, Lagrange Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1 p. m.
Kendallville, Noble Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1 p. m.
Angola, Steuben Co., Saturday, Oct 5, 1 p. m.
Goshen, Elkhart Co., Monday, Oct. 7, 1 p. m., with ex-Senator Doolittle.

### AN EXAMPLE FOR OFFICIAL THIEVES.

The astounding fact that the President of the United States, and several members of his Cabinet, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and a gathering of other officials, Federal and State, have held a consultation in Philadelphia, and agreed to pardon two persons from the State Prison, convicted of robbing the Public Treasury, tends to show the downward tendency of official morals. These two men, Yerkes and Marcer, were convicted of appropriating the public revenues for their own purposes. Yerkes, indignant that the men who shared the larger part of the profits should escape, leaving him to be punished, confessed, under oath, his whole transactions with Hartranft and Mackey, the State Auditor and Treasurer. His statements were accompanied by exhibits from his books, showing a long and deliberately-practised system of using the State Treasury for stock-gambling and other private speculations. No man questioned the truth of Yerkes' exhibit. It was published in every paper in the State of both parties, and elicited general condemnation of the guilty State officers.

Subsequently, J. F. Hartranft determined to make the Republican party of Pennsylvania indorse him in his official iniquity by electing him Governor. In vain did the more respectable members and newspapers of the party protest; he packed the State Convention, and forced his nomination. But his record was ineffaceable. Yerkes' statement, with the proofs, were in every person's hands. Grown desperate at the refusal of the Republicans to whitewash a dishonest Auditor General by electing him Governor, it was resolved to enter the cell of Yerkes and Marcer, and offer them pardons if they would forswear all their previous statements. This double-headed insult to public and official honesty was resolved upon at a conference where the President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and several Senators and Cabinet officers were present, in Philadelphia. Yerkes, before being allowed to leave the prison, signed an unsworn statement, revoking and denying all his previous oaths and affirmations, and now Hartranft claims that he is acquitted.

After this record, thus made by the Administration at Washington, the country will not be surprised at reading the following:

> It is told, on the authority of an ex-member of Congress, that, a short time since, one of the Ku-Klux prisoners confined at the New York State Prison, named Richard Shotwell, was an applicant for a Presidential pardon. So strong was his desire for freedom, that he proposed to take the stump for the Administration, providing his pardon was forthcoming. He was answered that his request would be readily granted, if he would furnish such evidence as would tend to implicate Vance and other prominent men in the South as leaders of Ku-Klux organizations. Shotwell indignantly refused the bargain, and is still under confinement, with but few chances for liberation.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, Gerrit Smith wrote to the President that a majority of the persons confined in the New York State Prison under conviction of Ku-Kluxism were, doubtless, innocent, and ought to be pardoned. This letter was published, and General Grant could do no less than order an investigation and the discharge of all the innocent persons. The Government agent reported some thirty names of persons who ought to be discharged from prison, there being no real cause for detaining them. The manufacturers of Ku-Klux outrages at once interfered, and, though a dozen had been pardoned, the pardons of a large number were arrested. To these, terms were proposed. To the men who had been convicted by packed juries and sent to the State Prison, and whose innocence of all guilt had been officially reported, these harpies at Washington proposed "terms" upon which they alone could be discharged. These terms were, of course, political. They were to vote for Grant, work for Grant, conspire, and, when necessary, make affidavits against other innocent parties who opposed Grant, in order that these latter might be arrested and persecuted upon false accusations. To what extent the unfortunates at Albany, whose innocence is admitted, but whose discharge is coupled with terms of infamy in the future, have purchased the liberty to return to their poverty-stricken and wretched families, we do not know. But the man Shotwell, who preferred to remain in prison to gaining his liberty at the cost of a conspiracy against the life, liberty, and character of others known by him to be innocent, exhibits a moral courage, and a manly devotion to truth, which should put to blush the officers of the Government who dared to make the offer. We beg the reader to contrast these official acts, and the low standard of morality they indicate, with the following from the remarks by Judge Paxton (Republican), in February last, when, in passing sentence on Yerkes and Marcer, he said:

> I cannot let the occasion pass, however, without expressing an emphatic condemnation of your offence. *The misapplication of the public money has now become the great crime of the present age. If not promptly and finally checked, it will ultimately destroy our institutions.* When a Republic becomes honeycombed with corruption, its vitality is gone. It must crumble upon the first pressure. In my opinion, the public are much to blame for your offence and others of a similar character. Heretofore, official fraud has been regarded with too much indifference. What we need is higher and purer political morality—a state of public opinion which will make the improper use of the public money a thing to be execrated. It was the lack of this which made your offence possible.
>
> Beyond this we see nothing of extenuation in your case. The public had confided to you the custody of their money. You should have guarded the door of the Treasury even as the cherubim guarded the Garden of Eden, and should have turned the flaming sword against every one who approached it improperly. You have sinned against the light. In view of the facts of your case, we can do no less than impose the full penalty of the law.

Now, the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania have accomplished the release of these men, "on condition" that they whitewash an accomplice who wants to be Governor of the great State. This is the way General Grant reforms the Civil Service.

---

The Administration at Washington are rejoicing that the Legislature of Oregon has elected to the United States Senate Mr. John H. Mitchell, the attorney of the Ben. Halliday railroads. Halliday is building a thousand miles of railroads in Oregon and in the adjoining Territories. For all these railroads Congress has made liberal donations of land, but more is wanted. Mr. Corbett, the Senator from that State, having been unable to get all that was needed, Halliday moved 1,500 voters into the State just before the election, and secured a Legislature to suit himself. He then had Mitchell, the attorney of his roads, elected to the United States Senate. Time was when the people and the States were represented in Congress; now the two branches are filled with the attorneys of railroad and other corporations. Statesmanship has given way to the plunder of the country.

### SPEAKER BLAINE WANTED AGAIN.

The record of Speaker Blaine grows dark. The more it is scrutinized, the more it is unable to bear the light. In the line of railroad-jobbing, and stock-receiving and distributing, his Congressional career presents an embarrassment of riches which is absolutely distracting. Once more Speaker Blaine perforce must rise to explain. The Credit Mobilier scandal, which, by the best figuring on the price of stocks, could only lay about $30,000 at his door, seemed a very dark transaction; but the shadows deepen as we travel the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railway, which was blackmailed into bankruptcy, and finally grow so dense that we almost lose sight of the Credit Mobilier altogether. The figures now loom up portentously, and the air grows heavy with frauds and the grossest corruptions. Thousands are growing into millions. The cunningly-concealed operations of that close corporation, the Credit Mobilier, give place to openly-exposed transactions, which can be known and read of all men. Speaker Blaine went into Congress worth nothing, and boasted of his poverty. He is now, at least, moderately well off. He has displayed considerable genius in concocting a specious denial that the Credit Mobilier had anything to do with it. He has now another opportunity for a second and still bolder flight of his peculiar genius.

Railway litigation is once more the *bete noir* of Speaker Blaine. It entrapped him in the Credit Mobilier scandal; it once more shuts down upon him with a remorseless gripe. Like the former, it is not an election sensation. It has not originated in the newspapers. Political partisans are not responsible for it. A report, made in the customary routine of business, has uncovered the corruption, and, behold, Speaker Blaine seems to be up to his ears in it. There are other shining lights in the Republican party who had their fingers in the pie,—Pomeroy, Shackleford, Secretary Usher, R. W. Thompson, and others,—but none of them seem to have got into it so far, and so wide, and so deep, and so all over, as Speaker Blaine.

In 1855, the Territorial Assembly of Kansas incorporated the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, to run from Kansas City to Denver, Col., a distance of 638 miles. When the Pacific Road became generally agitated, the promoters of the former enterprise petitioned Congress for the necessary aid to become a part of it, and finally succeeded in securing the passage of the act of 1862, which authorized them, under the title of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, to intersect the main line of the Pacific Road with theirs. The Company represented its resources as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Company's Indian lands (obtained by treaties with the Delaware and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians) | $3,540,000 |
| Congress land-grants, 6,400 acres per mile, at $2.50 per acre | 4,320,000 |
| U. S. 6 per cent 30-year bonds, $16,000 per mile | 5,760,000 |
| Company's capital stock | 5,000,000 |
| Total | $18,620,000 |

On the 14th of May, 1863, the valuable stocks and franchises of this road were sold to Samuel Hallett and others, through General J. C. Stone and Thomas Ewing, Jr., for a sum between $200,000 and $300,000, the depreciation in value having been caused by the pledges of stocks and bonds to Congressmen and others, and a grand system of blackmailing, which had reduced the Company to the verge of bankruptcy. Hallett, before purchasing, demanded a statement of liabilities, which General Stone wrote out under the heading, "The Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway stock contracts, made for the Company by J. C. Stone and Thos. Ewing, Jr., agents of the Company to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawatomie treaties, and the passage of the Pacific Railway bill." Among the entries in these interesting liabilities are:

> Blaine, of Maine—Shares subject to assessment, 32,500 issued, $1,625,000; shares not subject, 5,900 issued, $295,000.
>
> Blaine, of Maine (right)—Shares subject to assessment, none; shares not subject, 200 not issued, $10,000.
>
> B. McBratney, Kansas, supposed to be for S. C. Pomeroy—Shares subject to assessment, 2,600 issued, $130,000; shares not subject, none.
>
> W. W. Gaylord—Shares subject to assessment, 2,000 issued, $100,000; shares not subject, none.
>
> E. W. Chase, of Chaseville, N. Y., but little service required, mostly blackmail—Shares subject to assessment, none; shares not subject, 1,000 issued, $50,000.
>
> Henry Bennett, Elmira, N. Y., supposed to be for H. Bennett, J. P. Usher, Caleb Smith, and R. W. Thompson. (Usher and Bennett right; let Smith and Thompson slide)—Shares subject to assessment, none; shares not subject, 20,000 issued, $1,000,000.
>
> J. M. Shackleford, Kentucky, (right)—Shares subject to assessment, 300 issued, $15,000; shares not subject, none.
>
> Wilson, New York *Times* (right)—Shares subject to assessment, 200 issued, $10,000; shares not subject, none.
>
> J. P. Usher—Shares subject to assessment, 10,000 not issued, $500,000; shares not subject, none.
>
> The Hon J. S. Rollins, Missouri (right)—Shares subject to assessment, 300 issued, $15,000; shares not subject, none.

The above are only a few of the items in this interesting document, which was prepared for private circulation only among stockholders. Numerous other but lesser lights appear in it, only as partisan workers, however, for the Administration, not as Congressmen. Speaker Blaine may claim precedence of all. This list shows that he received allotments of 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, and valued at the snug sum of $1,625,000; in shares not subject to assessment 5,900, valued at $295,000; and 2,000 shares more allotted, but not assessed. The first lot was assigned to Blaine, it would seem, for distribution to supporters of the bill and its amendments, and the remainder, which was not subject to assessment, was to go into Mr. Blaine's capacious pockets, to be possessed and enjoyed. Now, will Mr. Blaine rise once more and kindly explain? Will he tell the public what he was doing with this stock? Will he say how he distributed the 32,500 shares? Will he impart to an indignant people the exact character of the services he rendered in compensation for this stock? Such a consideration as this, making Speaker Blaine not only receiver, but distributor as well, ought to have called for some very valuable work on his part. It is over sixty times as much as Oakes Ames told M'Comb he gave Speaker Blaine. The gravity of the case warrants a few remarks from him, and we hope he will be enabled to offer them more satisfactorily, if not so flamboyantly, as he did in the Credit Mobilier scandal. In this case proofs are before him, not charges. The most painful feature of the whole matter is the apprehensions which arise. If Speaker Blaine has received the value of certain shares in the Credit Mobilier, if he has received certain shares of Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad stock in his own use and behalf, and certain other shares for distribution where, as Oakes Ames assuringly wrote to Mr. M'Comb, "it would do most good," may he not have been wading in other deep waters? It is time for Speaker Blaine to rise again. Another explanation is wanted. Credit Mobilier is shelved for the present, as far as Speaker Blaine is concerned, and Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western is on the counter. The people want to see the quality of the goods, know how he came by them, and find out whether they correspond with the invoice.

### HOW AN HONEST MAN SPOKE.

In one of Oakes Ames' letters, he said:

> I have assigned, as far as I have given to—four from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, one Delaware, one Tennessee, one-half Ohio, two Pennsylvania, one Indiana, one Maine, and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go. I think after this dividend is paid, we should make our capital $4,000,000, and distribute the new stock where it will protect us.

In the list of names which Ames gave M'Comb, a few days later, there was no name for Delaware, that share having been added to Ohio. In Ames' letter he states that he had not seen Senator Bayard, but would seek an introduction to him. In the meantime, Bayard had been informed of the favor intended for him, and wrote to M'Comb on the subject as follows:

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I received this evening your letter of this date, informing me that Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, had one or two thousand dollars of stock in the Credit Mobilier for me. My son, in a letter which I received this morning, informed me of your short conversation with him, and that it was to your friendly feeling I was indebted for the subscription to what you tell me is "a good thing." I am, however, utterly in the dark as to the nature and object of this corporation, and you will oblige me if you will give my son as much information as you have in relation to them.
>
> I do not know Mr. Ames personally, and must wait, of course, till he addresses me on the subject. I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress on which I shall be called upon to act officially, as I could not consistently, with my views of duty, vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest. Whether I become the owner of this stock or not, I am obliged to you for your intention to benefit me. As I must, of course, pay for any stock I get, please let my son have full information as to its prospective value. Yours, truly,
>
> J. A. BAYARD.
>
> H. S. M'COMB.

This letter M'Comb sent to Ames. It explains why Ames never sought an introduction to Bayard, who, evidently, was not the kind of man he wanted. Giving it to Bayard was not placing it where it would do "most good to us." He, therefore, dropped Bayard, and gave the share personally assigned to him to the State of Ohio.

Mr. Bayard, in a published letter, says:

> I was in Washington, as a Senator, from that time till the beginning of July, 1868, and also during the next session of Congress, from the commencement of the session in December, till my term of office expired, on March 3, 1869, and that Mr. Ames never called upon me, to my knowledge—that I certainly never had a personal interview with him, nor received any communication from him on any subject whatever. Further, that I never owned a share of the "Credit Mobilier" stock, and that neither I, nor any one connected with me, ever received a cent from that corporation, or any other corporation or person connected with it, directly or indirectly.

That is the way an honest man spoke at the time when he heard it was proposed to give him "a good thing." As Ames was personally acquainted with all the men except Bayard, it is reasonable to suppose that he had told them in person what he had done for them. Now let us have their letters, written at the time in answer to his offer, and stating the terms on which they could alone receive it.

### MRS. FAIR AND OTHERS.

The acquittal of Mrs. Laura D. Fair, by a California jury, rests ostensibly on the ground of insanity, but really on the ground that a jury of men will not hang a handsome woman, if they have the least possible apology for doing otherwise. Mrs. Fair killed her paramour because he had returned to his lawful wife, and was at that moment in the act of meeting his wife and escorting her to their home after a very long absence. The motive was a perfectly sane one, so far as that element of malice which is essential to murder can ever be deemed sane. It was precisely such a state of facts as in former times would have been deemed proof of "malice aforethought." Though the testimony on the trial has not yet reached us, we assume that, before a jury could have been found to acquit her on the ground of insanity, several medical experts must have been found to pronounce her insane. Without pronouncing, in advance, upon the character of such testimony, we must say that recent experience in our criminal courts would go to show that testimony of experts may be obtained on either side of almost any theory of a murder case. In the Richardson-McFarland trial, the testimony of the experts on the question of insanity included all shades of opinion, from that of the insanity-hunter who regarded every rash, excitable, or malicious person as insane, to the "old fogy" who refused to certify insanity unless there were organic disease or mental delusions. Experts may differ as widely concerning an explosion of temper on the part of a Laura Fair, a McFarland, or a Mary Harris, resulting in the death of a rival in love, as the engineers recently differed in their theories of the explosion of the ferry-boat Westfield, which blew up on a Sunday, while running between New York and Staten Island. Indeed, it is questionable whether experts and juries may not soon come to the same conclusion in both cases, acquitting the steamer and the murderer alike on the ground of inability to resist the pressure, of steam or of passion, to which he, she, or it was then and there subjected.

In the case of James Fisk, Jr., it was conclusively shown that, given a wounded man and a supposed necessity for medical treatment, a council of medical experts would always differ as to whether the victim died of his wounds or of his medical treatment. Had Fisk recovered, it is possible that some experts might have held that the shots inflicted by Stokes were necessary to counteract the injurious and dangerous operations of the medical practitioners, as, in the case of the assassin Paine, it appeared that the stabs he inflicted on Seward cured the latter of the wounds he had previously received in being thrown from a carriage. In the three notable cases of Mrs. Wharton, in Baltimore, Dr. Schoeppe, in Pennsylvania, and Dr. Medlicott, in Kansas, the use made of the testimony of experts was such as might convince many that poisoning could always be disproved by searching out the right kind of "experts." In Mrs. Wharton's case, one expert swore positively to having found tartar-emetic in the stomach of General Ketchum, while another testified that his predecessor's tests were wholly worthless to prove tartar-emetic or anything else. Meantime, General Ketchum's body lies a-mouldering in the ground, and Mrs. Wharton, after having been tried on a few miscellaneous indictments, will go marching on.

Dr. Schoeppe was first condemned to death on the testimony of one expert that he had found prussic acid in the stomach of an elderly lady of wealth, named Miss Steinecke, whom he was engaged to marry, and whose will, conveying her property to himself, he was charged with having forged. When he was on the verge of being executed, a new trial was ordered, and on the second trial a distinguished expert proved that the experiments of the preceding expert were utterly fallacious, and furnished no test of the presence of prussic acid.

Dr. Medlicott, of Kansas, was charged with poisoning his own wife, and also one Ruth, with whose wife he was in love, thus sending two people into eternity in order to open the way to an honest marriage, rather than violate the laws of chastity. One medical expert testified to finding a mixture of atropia and morphia in Ruth's stomach, while another testified that these substances would have neutralized each other as poisons, and that their presence did not necessarily imply an intent to poison.

Indeed, as the medical profession have, as yet, no definition of either "poison" or "insanity," and as the legal profession have no definition of an "expert," considerable latitude may be expected when "experts" come to testify of these things. A medical expert is one who has a certificate from some school or college of medicine. The law will not pursue the finer distinctions that may exist between the relative skill of different experts, or the relative soundness of conflicting schools of medicine. One will pronounce most of the medicines given by another as poisons, and most of the poisons condemned by another as the most harmless curatives. Their views of insanity being equally conflicting, one is tempted to ask whether anything can be more disastrous than to allow criminals to be turned loose on such testimony. Nothing, surely, unless it may be to convict and hang accused persons on testimony equally uncertain.

---

The suffrage and the ballot have come to mean one and the same thing in America. In England, the two terms retain their proper meaning,—the first signifying the right to vote, the second a secret vote. The last Parliament passed a law to give the ballot an eight-years' trial. At the two elections of Pontefract and Preston, the new plan seems to have been a success. There was no drunkenness and no rioting. There was, however, a great decrease in the number of votes cast. At Pontefract, only 1,230 out of 1,960 electors went to the polls. The main reason of this was the singular stupidity of the candidates in writing, instead of printing, the tickets. Many persons, unable to read writing, and afraid of voting for the wrong man, stayed at home rather than confess their ignorance. The candidates complain of the amount of interviewing they were forced to undergo. At Preston, they were catechised in turn by the Home-Rule men, the Female Suffragists, the "Game-Law Abolitionists," the enemies of the Contagious-Diseases Acts, the "Anti-Vaccination Society," the "Old Catholics," the "Early-Closing Men," the "Fifty-four Hours' Men," etc. Such zeal for knowledge is a good sign. It may be bad for the politicians, but it is very good for the people. When we are sufficiently intelligent to care a great deal what our candidates believe, and to care very little what organization nominated them, we shall have statesmen at Washington once more.

---

The appearance of Mr. Edmund Yates, the English novelist, among us in the capacity of a lecturer, to tell us what he knows of English society life, is an interesting feature of the amusement season, if lectures may with any propriety be classed as amusing. Mr. Yates has hitherto been known to us only through his literary labors. In journalism he has done some active service. He has been the dramatic critic of the London *Daily News*, editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, a famous contributor to the London *Star* over the well-known *nom-de-plume* of "The Flaneur," a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, and is now editor of *Tinsley's Magazine*. His journalistic reputation, however, is mainly local. He has become best known here by his novels, "Running the Gauntlet," "Black Sheep," "Kissing the Rod," "Broken to Harness," "Land at Last," and "The Yellow Flag," which is now running as a serial in several magazines. His literary labors have not seemingly worn upon him. He has neither literary stoop, pale face, inky fingers, or spectacles. On the other hand, he has muscle and brawn which might row against the champion or carry off the honors in a cricket field. He is a hale, hearty, bluff, breezy, and handsome English author, and deserves to meet with a cordial and hearty reception as one of the pioneers in creating an era of good feeling and closer acquaintance between the two countries.

---

M. Veuillot, one of the leaders of French Catholicism, is devoting himself to the somewhat difficult task of whitewashing red St. Bartholomew. His theory is an ingenious one. He argues that the massacre was merely political. Neither Church nor King had anything to do with it. There were two parties in France,—the Conservatives (Catholics) and the Communists (Protestants). Whenever either got into power, it killed off the other, for political purposes alone. As M. Veuillot puts it: "One set of scoundrels slaughtered the other set of scoundrels." So, when the Conservatives were strong enough, they happened, only happened (for there was no preconcerted plan), to murder the Communists in a number of cities at the same time. They went too far, to be sure, but they only killed, according to our author, 25,000 people. He says the Papal benediction was a mistake. Matters were misrepresented to the Pope. At this rate, we shall soon have no crimes left in history. In three centuries, St. Bartholomew is turned into a chance street-fight of political factions, and the people of 2172 will look back on our day as the time when corruption was not, and all men and women were virtuous and brave.

---

Senator Logan wrote to the Civil Service Commissioners, saying:

> I hope you will do me the favor to state precisely what you do mean in your report by the statement that 25 per cent of the revenues are lost to the Government annually.

In reply, the Commissioners say that this is not true now; that Grant is not to blame for it, if it is; and that, at any rate, Grant is now reforming the Civil Service. In reply to this reply, we quote the Commissioners' official report, submitted Dec. 18, 1871, or two years and nine months after Grant was inaugurated. This report reads "One-fourth of the revenues of the United States *are* annually lost in the collection." As the revenues received during the year were $383,000,000, it follows that the revenues taken from the people were $510,000,000, of which $127,000,000 were, as the Commissioners euphemistically say, "lost in the collection." In this letter, the Commissioners claim that Grant is praiseworthy, because there has been, under him, a defalcation of only $300,000 in the Internal Revenue Department. Certainly, then, he is blameworthy, because there has been, under him, a steal of $127,000,000 a year. The jest about his reforming the Civil Service has become threadbare. Even if it had not, the introduction of a joke into a grave official document like this letter is unseemly.

---

Up to the close of Grant's second year, the estimates for the Judiciary expenses of the United States had always been presented in full detail. The amount appropriated had averaged, of late years, about $500,000. In March, 1871, Congress was asked to set aside $2,000,000 for these expenses for the fiscal year 1872. In May, 1872, a further appropriation of $1,000,000 was voted. The Judiciary expenses thus suddenly became six-fold. Nevertheless, this was not enough. A deficiency exists. The next Congress will have to set aside still more money, in order to square the Judiciary accounts to June 30, 1872. How has this $3,000,000 appropriation been spent? Let North Carolina answer. The United States Courts of that State have hitherto cost about $10,000 a year. United States Marshal Carrow has confessed to having paid out, in the fifteen months before the August election, over $225,000 of the people's money, nominally to defray the cost of those Courts. Is it possible that, when the annual Judiciary expenses of our thirty-seven States and twelve Territories were, up to June, 30 1871, $500,000, the Judiciary expenses of one small State should, during the next year, legitimately absorb nearly one-half that sum?

---

The election laws of Alabama, passed by carpet-baggers, are more rascally than even those of Arkansas. The latter, to be sure, disfranchise somewhere between 5,000 and 20,000 white citizens, but the former are framed expressly to promote fraudulent voting. They provide that an elector can vote at any precinct in his county. This gives every man his choice of from 20 to 200 polling-booths. He can go from one to another all day long, for the laws make challenging a crime! Section 34 of the Election act of 1868 (Statutes, p. 276) says:

> That there shall be no challenging of electors offering to vote at any election hereafter held in this State; and any registered voter offering to vote at any election in this State shall be allowed to do so without question, challenge, or objection by any person; and any person who questions, challenges, or objects, or who unlawfully hinders or delays any person offering to vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined $500, and, on failure to pay the same, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

Under this law, if a man presented himself at thirty precincts during the day, the man who followed him from poll to poll, and attempted to prevent his cheating, would render himself liable to fines of $14,500, or imprisonment for fourteen and a half years, and would have his labor for his pains.

---

Kennebunk, Maine, exported nothing, and imported the same, during 1869, 1870, and 1871. The present Administration, resolved to reform the evasions of the revenue sanctioned by Johnson, has kept one Collector, to collect the duties on nothing, and five Inspectors, to inspect nothing, at Kennebec, during 1869, 1870, and 1871. The amount paid to these six men for their votes was $1,234.45. Facts like these prove beyond cavil that Mr. George William Curtis spoke within bounds when he said: "One-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection."

---

During a recent storm in Detroit, a negro, who was running along the street, was struck by lightning. He was stunned by the shock, but came to his senses again, as he was being lifted into a wagon, and asked, in wild amazement: "Why, do they have wagons in Heaven?" He evidently supposed that he had been translated, as Elijah No. 2, in a chariot of fire. It is a curious fact, by the way, that, according to some philologists, the word Elijah means simply "sun-god." It has been argued that this shows that the whole story is probably an allegorical myth.

### POLITICAL.

"Barabbas" is what Forney now calls Hartranft.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is endeavoring to prejudice the liquor-sellers of Cincinnati against Mr. Greeley, on account of his temperance views.

—Twenty-eight Tennessee papers support General Cheatham against both Johnson and Maynard, for Congress.

—General Maney, the Tennessee Confederate who has "just declared for Grant," was three months ago Brownlow's candidate for Governor on the Grant ticket.

—"It looks here like the old Harrison whirl-wind of 1840," says an Indiana paper. "The State is sure for Greeley."

—Cheering news continues to come to us from every quarter. Never was the political horizon filled with brighter omens, and unless all the signs of the times deceive us, Radicalism will find its Waterloo on the second Tuesday of October.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

—Our Presidential candidate (Greeley) grows upon us. We were satisfied with him at first; we are proud of him now. He is superior to Adams; he is superior to O'Conor; he is immeasurably superior to Grant.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—General N. P. Banks has appointments in Ohio this week.

—Old Pomeroy, who two months ago skulked about in Kansas, and left the State, fearing personal indignities, if not violence, is now on the stump, working for Grant and "the cause." Old Pom. has the whip in his own hands now.

—The paper which Hugh Hastings edits for General Grant crushes Governor Curtin by calling him "a pusillanimous creature."

—If Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is the good man he is represented to be, he should have exposed the wickedness of Hassaurek before Hassaurek came out for Greeley. Had Hassaurek come out for Grant, would Mr. Smith have found time to say anything against the great German?

—The Democratic, the Reform, and the Liberal parties, which have fused on State and Congressional tickets, in Louisiana, are disagreed in local matters, and have called three parish conventions at New Orleans.

—The Toledo *Blade* (Nasby's paper) gives special prominence to a Washington letter, from which we quote:

> I think that all the offices and honors in the world would not change the President from his beautiful simplicity of character, and from the habits formed under careful moral influences in a religious family. He is a plain, simple hearted Christian gentleman, who, it seems to me, has brought to the high office with which he is honored, a correctness of deportment and example very rare among our most conspicuous public men.

—The "soldier" who said at Pittsburgh: "We do not propose to shake hands, but to shake our fists, across the bloody chasm; Andersonville and Libby are fresh in our remembrance," was one James Ray, of Massachusetts, who was sutler for the Eighth Infantry of that State.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* pithily asks: Are subsidy and bribery interchangeable terms? We always instinctively suspect something wrong when subsidies are granted by act of Congress; and it is (for one reason) because we believe they are the means of debauching legislators that we feel impelled to oppose them.

—It is rumored that a powerful "Ring" has been formed in Indiana to compel the State to take back the old Wabash & Erie Canal, with its debt of $20,000,000.

—The New York *Express* calls attention to the difference between the treatment of corrupt men in Democratic New York and Republican Pennsylvania. When the old Tammany frauds were discovered, a year ago, the Democrats of New York generally owned up to them, and the consequence was the triumph of the Republicans in a Democratic State. Now mark the contrast in Pennsylvania. Hartranft, who is as clearly convicted of corruption and fraud as were any of the old Tammany men in New York when the last election took place, is protected and defended by the Grant Republicans of Pennsylvania, and they are doing all they can to elect him Governor!

—The despatch we received from La Salle in regard to the Liberal mass meeting there contained some inaccuracies. The meeting was largely attended, the assemblage being estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 people. Governor Koerner addressed the meeting in the afternoon, and was followed by Colonel O'Brien, from Peoria. The crowd was highly pleased, and displayed much enthusiasm. Judge Eustace was present, and addressed a very large meeting at Cady's Hall, in LaSalle, while Governor Koerner, at the same time, made a speech in German to an overcrowded Hall in Peru. There was a torchlight procession and serenade, and great good feeling and enthusiasm were displayed.

### PERSONAL.

The Lord Mayor elect of London is Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Kt.

—Isaac Pitman, the great patron and projector of phonography, is bankrupt.

—Ebenezer Torrey is nominated for the first Mayor of Fitchburg, Mass., by the *Sentinel*.

—Rose Etynge, wife of Consul Butler, will reappear on the New York stage this winter.

—The Rev. D. H. Moore has been transferred from Columbus to the vacant pulpit of Trinity (M. E.) Church, Cincinnati.

—E. P. Hill, formerly of Dunkirk, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Erie Railway rolling stock.

—David Edwards, late Detroit Agent of the Lake Shore Railroad, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Canada Southern.

—Willis B. Machin, whom Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, has appointed United States Senator, was a Kentucky Representative in the Confederate Congress. His term expires on the 4th of March next.

—Johnny O'Keefe, the New York newsboy who won a Midshipman's Cadetship in a competitive examination, has passed his examination at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and is now a regular cadet.

—George S. Redington, a Milwaukee boy, and former conductor on the Prairie du Chien Road, has been promoted, on the Erie Railway, to Superintendent of the Eastern and Delaware Divisions and their respective branches.

—The Khedive of Egypt is probably the richest man in the world. His yearly income is $50,000,000, and he has twenty-five richly furnished palaces within the walls of Cairo.

—Lilian Edgarton was lately compelled to appear before a Memphis audience without her lecture manuscript and her pretty dress, both of the articles being in her trunk. She compromised, however, by reading a sketch of another lecture, and recited "The Launching of the Ship," and the next evening gave her lecture in full costume.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### The Campaign in Allegheny County.

### Revolt of the Germans Against the Cameron Ring.

### Some of the Prominent Liberal Republicans of Pittsburgh.

### Probability that the Republican Majority in Allegheny Will Be Reduced to 4,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.

Allegheny County was originally settled by

SCOTCH IRISH.

They were a hardy, vigorous, and intelligent people; and, although vast accessions to the population of both city and country have been received from every quarter of the country, and from almost every quarter of the globe, still the influence of the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish element is to be seen in the business as well as the politics of the place. The characteristics of the business men of Pittsburgh are well known to be cautiousness and craftiness. There are fewer failures on a large scale in this city than in any other city in the Union. They are not given to speculations, and, if they do take any risks, they are always safe ones. This is partially due to the fact that the greater proportion of business done is of a safe character,—mining and manufacturing. But still the extremely safe and cautious manner in which these two great branches of industry are handled shows a carefulness, a cautiousness, that is peculiarly Scotch-Irish. Not only can you notice these traits in the business-habits of the people, but in their politics also. In the early days of the Republic, Allegheny County, in common with all the rest of Western Pennsylvania, was intensely Democratic. The early settlers brought with them from the mother-country some very dogmatic political notions, and, among the rest, the peculiarly Irish antipathy for all excise laws. If there was one thing which they believed in as firmly as they did in their Westminster Catechism, it was the inalienable right to make and drink, in the most unrestricted manner,

GOOD RYE WHISKEY.

It was their only business in those days. They were cut off from the markets of the East by the then almost impassable Alleghenies, and the Southwest was to them *terra incognita*. All the luxuries of life, as well as some of the necessaries,—such as iron, salt, *et cetera*,—had to be transported across the mountains on pack-horses; and the only portable product which they had to trade for these articles was whiskey. And, for many years, whiskey was not only their great medium of exchange with the East, but it was their only circulating medium at home. It was the standard of all values. The price of a day's labor, of a bushel of corn or potatoes, of a bag of salt, or a pound of iron, were all reckoned by gallons of whiskey. I was very much amused to discover, the other day, while looking over some of the old records in the Court House, a list of hotel rates established in those days by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County. The price of a meal for a man, as well as for his horse, was regulated according to the latest quotations of the whiskey market. It is no wonder, then, that these people were ready to try their hand at rebelling when Alexander Hamilton persuaded Congress to impose a

TAX ON ALL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

They very naturally argued that a tax on whiskey was just as bad as a tax on tea,—and a great deal worse in their case, for they had nothing else to drink, while the Bostonians had their choice of a variety of beverages. It was peculiarly oppressive, because they were all producers as well as consumers. The whiskey insurrection was happily quelled, and all differences with the Federal Government adjusted, through the forbearance of Washington and the active exertions of Gallatin, Breckinridge, and other local leaders of the people on the side of toleration and reconciliation.

But, for nearly a quarter of a century, the whiskey-tax question gave the vote of Western Pennsylvania almost solid

TO JEFFERSON REPUBLICANS.

The people trusted Hamilton because they believed he was the author of the excise law, and they considered him the founder of the Federal party also; hence they swore by Jefferson and his party.

In no part of Pennsylvania was this prejudice stronger than in Allegheny County. The only Federalists in the city or county, for many years, were the Nevilles,—"The loyal Neville connection," as they were contemptuously termed by the masses. All this seems very strange to believe of the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Allegheny,—strict Presbyterians,—aye, anti-whiskey Presbyterians,—as they are; but it is true, nevertheless. It required the development of the great iron and other manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and the fiercest fights of Congress on the Tariff question, to change the political complexion of this region. When the agitation of the Slavery question began, the Pennsylvania Church took a noble stand for Freedom, and this stronghold of Calvinism became also the

STRONGHOLD OF ABOLITIONISM.

The German element,—which, by this time, had become a power,—was naturally on the side of Freedom. There came also, with the tide of immigration, many New Englanders, who swelled the ranks of the Anti-Slavery party. Prior to this, the Germans were rather Democratic than Whig. They first acted in a body with the Republican party during the Fremont campaign, and, from that period down to 1869, they voted the Republican ticket almost solid. This was a great element of strength in the Republican organization,—for, when thoroughly aroused, they could poll fully 8,000 votes. After the election of General Grant, and the final and irrevocable settlement of the negro question by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Germans had

NO VERY STRONG SYMPATHIES

with the Republican party of this State. Indeed, their natural honesty and love of integrity really revolted at the idea of supporting men who were not the representatives of the party, but of the Cameron Ring. They supported Geary in 1869 with only half hearts, because they knew him to be a creature of the Ring. And, last year, they opposed Stanton, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, for the same reason, although Stanton had never been a politician, and his private life was blameless. The simple fact that he had been nominated by the Cameron influence disgusted them. In addition to their hatred of the Cameron Ring, the Germans

HAVE OTHER ANTIPATHIES,

of a more local nature, which have some influence upon their conduct in the present campaign. The Presbyterian element of the city and county has, for several years, made great efforts in the cause of temperance,—has waged as violent a war of words against whiskey as their progenitors did in its behalf. Not only this, but, when the Germans proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birthday, which happened to occur on Sunday, the entire Republican press of the city—religious as well as secular—made a fierce attack upon them, and denounced them as infidels and Sabbath-breakers. All of these causes contributed to convince them that the Republican party, under Ring management, was not only corrupt, but intolerant also; that it was disposed to proscribe everything and everybody but official thieves and thieving. In common with their fellow-countrymen everywhere, they have a profound admiration for Carl Schurz, and, when he was assailed by the toadying Administration press, on account of his noble stand in the Senate last winter, the Germans of Pittsburgh sent him words of cheer and approval. His bold, defiant attitude awoke their admiration, and his clear, ringing speeches against Federal corruption fell like sparks on dry tinder, and soon the smouldering fires of their hatred were fanned into a flame. They were rife for revolt against a party that they had ceased to love,—that had ceased to represent any of the grand ideas which they revered. Instead of making an effort to reconcile a portion of the disaffected, the Republican managers began to

HEAP ABUSE ON THE GERMANS,

calling them infidels, Sabbath-breakers, beer-swillers, and other contemptuous terms of reproach. They rather attempted to arouse the old Know-Nothing feeling, by charging the German leaders with a desire to array their people as a class against all parties,—to assume the position of free-lancers, ready to do battle for the side that offered the most inducements. These tactics were continued until within a few weeks, when Hartranft was brought here to circulate among the Germans, and endeavor to arouse personal sympathy and admonition by drinking beer and talking to them in their mother tongue. But this was

A SAD FAILURE.

Hartranft is not a German, but a Montgomery County Dutchman. He has no knowledge of the German,—no sympathy, no genuine enthusiasm, for the National Teutonic traditions, games, and festivals. He inspired no enthusiasm, made no friends, with all his efforts,—for it was too apparent that it was all a show,—a mere bid for votes.

The organization of the German Reformers is thorough. A complete canvass of the city and county has been made. Their Executive Committee and clubs have been organized in every ward and township. This canvass shows that at least three-fourths of the German vote

WILL BE GIVEN FOR BUCKALEW.

Since it was made, Schurz's grand ovation occurred, and the Chairman of the German Reform Committee assures me that their vote will be nearly solid now for the [illegible] Liberal ticket. Schurz will speak here again just before the election, and the Ring managers admit that he has done, and can do, them great damage. On this point, I will quote Paul Mackey, Cameron's right-hand man, with whom I had a talk yesterday. I asked him what he thought of Schurz's reception. He replied, "It was a big thing,—a d—d big thing. There is no use denying it; he can carry more votes with him than any other one man in America."

"What do you think of the German vote here? Will Buckalew get the greater part of it?"

"That can't be told until after the election. It looks bad for us now. There is no use denying the truth; they are all wrong now. We may be able to get them right, but the chances are against us."

The chances certainly are against them. If there is any reliance to be placed in appearances,—in the judgment of their leaders,—Buckalew will get at least 5,000 of the 8,000 German votes in this city and county. Not more than 2,000 of these ever voted the Democratic ticket before; so here is a change of 6,000 to start with. Now, in 1869, Geary's majority in Allegheny County was only [illegible]. But Geary was a very unpopular candidate, and the Republican vote was not a very full one. I therefore will allow as full a vote as Grant received in 1868, and still this German change will bring the majority down to 4,[illegible]. But I am of the opinion that it

WILL BE CONSIDERABLY LESS.

There is a strong Liberal party among the native Republicans. Two of the strongest and most popular men in the country—General J. K. Morehead and the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall—have taken the stump for Greeley and Buckalew. In addition to these, there are a host of others who are earnestly at work for the good cause of Reform. The following list comprises

A FEW

of the most prominent Republicans who advocate Buckalew's election: Dr. [illegible], Dr. King, ex Mayor Morrison, Dr. Thorn, Dr. [illegible] C. Taylor, Dr. McCandless, Mr. James [illegible]lands, J. J. Seibeneck, D. T. Watson, John McClurg, John W. Riddle, J. W. [illegible], Alderman A. S. Nicholson, John N. [illegible], Christopher Hauch, Frederick Hauch, [illegible] Wuth, D. W. C. Bidwell, Charles F. [illegible], George Whitfield, Henry Smithers, [illegible] Winters, Harry Aiken, H. Walker, Samuel Mason, T. D. Shaw, James D. Wilson, [illegible] Krebschriver, Henry Constantine, [illegible] Collins, William Boggs, A. W. Aiken, [illegible] G. Schriver, David Frew, James B. [illegible], Gustav Mark, George Bailey, John [illegible], Benjamin W. Morgan, Isaiah Dickey, [illegible] Tindle, and Charles Arbuckle.

These are men of wealth, intelligence, and high character, and it is preposterous to say that they have no influence. They are the leading citizens of Pittsburgh,—men who have heretofore been active as Republicans, and were recognized by Mackey and his friends as men of influence.

GENERAL MOREHEAD

has accepted the Liberal and Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of part of Allegheny, and Armstrong and Butler Counties. This is his old district, which he represented so long and so faithfully in the House of Representatives. There can be no doubt of his success this time, and his personal popularity will bring many votes to Buckalew also. He is one of the [illegible] men of Pittsburgh, of whom the Republicans loved so well in former days to boast. His Novelty Works is the largest establishment of the kind in the Union; and, in addition to this, his two sons own the Echo and Eliza Furnaces,—two of the largest iron mills in the city. They employ in these three establishments fully 1,500 men, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a thousand of these will, of their own accord, vote as their employers do. Reasoning from these premises, I feel morally certain that there will be 2,000 Liberal native Republican votes cast for Buckalew in this county. This, added to the German vote, will make

A CHANGE OF TEN THOUSAND VOTES.

Now, to offset this, the Ring managers claim that they have 3,000 negroes who did not want to vote in 1869; that they will pick up 1,000 Democrats who are opposed to Greeley, and that they can buy 2,000 more. This would make a change in their favor, they claim, of 6,000, and the 3,000 negro votes will bring it up to 9,000. They admit a heavy loss from the German disaffection, and through the influence of the Liberal leaders, but claim that the negroes and the disaffected and purchasable Democrats will [illegible] make it up. They assured me that [illegible] majority would not be less than 6,000, and would more than likely be 8,000.

I don't believe that there is any disaffection in the Democratic ranks, so far as the State ticket is concerned. There may be a few old hard-shells who will not vote for Greeley, although, in a stay of over a week, during which I have not been idle, I have failed to meet one who was against the National or State ticket either. The leaders all assure me that

THERE IS NO DISAFFECTION,

and that Buckalew is the most popular man that could have been nominated. There is certainly more enthusiasm on the part of the Democrats than I ever saw in this locality. I have been present at several great demonstrations made by the Democracy in years gone by, but I never saw such monster gatherings, such enthusiasm, as greeted Honest Horace and the eloquent Schurz. And these were no spasmodic outbursts. Every meeting held by the Liberals and Democrats is largely attended, and the crowd is always enthusiastic. On the other side this is not the case. I was not here during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, but I was here immediately before and since, and attended at both visits, numerous Ring meetings. They were uniformly tame affairs. The crowds were never so large nor so enthusiastic as those attending the Liberal meetings.

What may be done with money, of course cannot be determined till after the election. There may be some Democrats—perhaps many of them—who can be bought. But I am of the opinion that, if they are in the market now,

THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN THERE.

When exciting elections occurred, the Ring spent money freely in 1867, for they had a Legislative fight on hand. Mackey was to be a candidate for State Treasurer before the Legislature that was elected at that election; and hence I opine that there were no votes in the market then that he did not secure.

If Hartranft has 4,000 majority in this county, he will have more than the surface indications warrant. It probably

WILL NOT EXCEED THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

There are sporting men here who are willing to risk their money on these estimates, for I know one bet of $1,000 that Hartranft's majority will not be as great as Stanton's was last year, which was [illegible].

S.

### Platina.

A proposition recently made to the President of Colombia illustrates the old saying that the Bourbons never forget anything and never learn anything. It appears that a treaty has lately been made between the Bourbon family, residing in Holland, and the Consul General of Colombia, in Amsterdam, by the terms of which the family offer to reveal the secret of an immense treasure concealed in Colombia, on being guaranteed the sum of $1,300,000 in American gold, in addition to a third part of the treasure, after deducting the expense of getting it out. The treaty also provides that the remainder of the treasure, after paying the Bourbon family their share, shall be applied to the payment of the foreign debt of Colombia, amounting to $10,000,000, and to the construction of a railroad from Bogota to the Magdalena, which would cost $12,500,000. The concealed treasure consists of platina. It is said that when platina was first discovered, the King of Spain ordered that all that had been collected of it should be thrown into the river, and that the Bourbon family have retained the secret of the place of deposit until the present day. The Bourbons have not forgotten this deposit, and they have not learned that there is no extensive demand for the metal, and that in large quantities it would not command a very great price. In [illegible] a resident of Bogota took six hundred pounds of platina to London, and could only get for it twelve shillings an ounce troy. The treaty has been sent to the Congress of Colombia, but that body did not think it worth noticing, and took no action on it.

### A Queer Wager.

A letter from Dublin states that: "The inhabitants of Waterford and Tramore have enjoyed some excitement during the past few days owing to the visit of an itinerant musician who parades the streets with a really excellent grinding organ placed in a donkey cart. Various were the rumors which passed current with regard to him. It was said that he was a nobleman, and the names of several well-known Peers were mentioned, in each of course upon the best authority. One report was that he was performing for a wager of enormous amount, and had undertaken to visit every county in Ireland within six months, supporting himself and his animal at the best hotels on the proceeds of his exertions. Another story was that he was insane, that his friends allowed him to indulge in this harmless freak. The truth, however, is that he is a gentleman of property in one of the central counties of Ireland, and has wagered £3,000 that he will support himself and his donkey for six months by grinding his organ. So far as may be judged from his success during the three weeks for which he has been engaged in the work there is every probability that he will win his wager."

### A Peach-Stone Spring.

The Amherst, Va., *Enterprise* tells a story: "On the land of Thomas Hughes is a bold spring of cold water, which continually throws out peach-stones in a perfect state of preservation. Bushels of them have been cleared away, and still they come. We have no doubt that many years ago, before the memory of our people, there was a distillery at this spring, and that it now bursts through the mass of stones below the surface and throws them out. We have a first-rate large peach orchard in this section, which grew in the following singular manner: Mr. Stennett cleared the land, raised tobacco, and the third year in wheat, an orchard of peaches came up on the land, which are now growing and bearing. It was ascertained that some forty or more years ago the land was cultivated, and an orchard was on the place, and it had grown up, and when cleared by Mr. Stennett, the land was in [illegible] growth timber."

made

Reform Committee assures me that their vote will be nearly solid now for the Curtin Liberal ticket. Schurz will speak here again just before the election, and the Ring managers admit that he has done, and can do, them great damage. On this point I will quote Paul Mackey, Cameron's right-hand man, with whom I had a talk yesterday. I asked him what he thought of Schurz's reception. He replied, "It was a big thing,—a d—d big thing. There is no use denying it; he can carry more votes with him than any other one man in America."

"What do you think of the German vote here? Will Buckalew get the greater part of it?"

"That can't be told until after the election. It looks bad for us now. There is no use denying the truth; they are all wrong now. We may be able to get them right; but the chances are against us."

The chances certainly are against them. If there is any reliance to be placed in appearances,—in the judgment of their leaders,—Buckalew will get at least 5,000 of the 8,000 German votes in this city and county. Not more than 2,000 of these ever voted the Democratic ticket before; so here is a change of 6,000 to start with. Now, in 1869, Geary's majority in Allegheny County was only 4,557. But Geary was a very unpopular candidate, and the Republican vote was not a very full one. I therefore will allow as full a vote as Grant received in 1868, and still this German change will bring the majority down to 4,000. But I am of the opinion that it

WILL BE CONSIDERABLY LESS.

There is a strong Liberal party among the native Republicans. Two of the strongest and most popular men in the country—General J. K. Morehead and the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall—have taken the stump for Greeley and Buckalew. In addition to these, there are a host of others who are earnestly at work for the good cause of Reform. The following list comprises

A FEW

of the most prominent Republicans who advocate Buckalew's election: Dr. Coffey, Dr. King, ex-Mayor Morrison, Dr. Thorn, Dr. J. C. Taylor, Dr. McCandless, Mr. James Hilands, J. J. Seibeneck, D. T. Watson, John McClurg, John W. Riddle, J. W. Over, Alderman A. S. Nicholson, John N. Hauch, Christopher Hauch, Frederick Hauch, Otto Wuth, D. W. C. Bidwell, Charles F. Wells, George Whitfield, Henry Smithers, Nicholas Winters, Harry Aiken, H. Walker, Samuel Macon, T. D. Shaw, James D. Wilson, F. Krebschriver, Henry Constantine, B. F. Collins, William Boggs, A. W. Aiken, W. G. Schriver, David Frew, James B. Clow, Gustav Mark, George Bailey, John Duncan, Benjamin W. Morgan, Isaiah Dickey, Miner Tindle, and Charles Arbuckle.

These are men of wealth, intelligence, and high character, and it is preposterous to say that they have no influence. They are the leading citizens of Pittsburgh,—men who have heretofore been active as Republicans, and were recognized by Mackey and his friends as men of influence.

GENERAL MOREHEAD

has accepted the Liberal and Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of a part of Allegheny, and Armstrong and Butler Counties. This is his old district, which he represented so long and so faithfully in the House of Representatives. There can be no doubt of his success this time, and his personal popularity will bring many votes to Buckalew also. He is one of the solid men of Pittsburgh, of whom the Republicans loved so well in former days to boast of. His Novelty Works is the largest establishment of the kind in the Union; and, in addition to this, his two sons own the Echo and Eliza Furnaces,—two of the largest iron mills in the city. They employ in these three establishments fully 1,500 men, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a thousand of these will, of their own accord, vote as their employers do. Reasoning from these premises, I am morally certain that there will be 2,000 Liberal native Republican votes cast for Buckalew in this county. This, added to the German vote, will make

A CHANGE OF TEN THOUSAND VOTES.

Now, to offset this, the Ring managers claim that they have 3,000 negroes who did not want to vote in 1869; that they will get 1,000 Democrats who are opposed to Greeley; and that they can buy 2,000 more. This will make a change in their favor, they claim, of 6,000, and the 3,000 negro votes will bring it up to 9,000. They admit a heavy loss from the German disaffection, and through the influence of the Liberal leaders, but claim that the negroes and the disaffected and purchasable Democrats will fully make it up. They assured me that their majority would not be less than 6,000, and it would more than likely be 8,000.

I don't believe that there is any disaffection in the Democratic ranks, so far as the State ticket is concerned. There may be a few old hard-shells who will not vote for Greeley, although, in a stay of over a week, during which I have not been idle, I have failed to meet one who was against the National or State ticket either. The local leaders all assure me that

THERE IS NO DISAFFECTION,

and that Buckalew is the most popular man that could have been nominated. There is certainly more enthusiasm on the part of the Democrats than I ever saw in this locality. I have been present at several great demonstrations made by the Democracy in years gone by, but I never saw such monster gatherings, such enthusiasm, as greeted Honest Horace and the eloquent Schurz. And these were no spasmodic outbursts. Every meeting held by the Liberals and Democrats is largely attended, and the crowd is always enthusiastic. On the other side this is not the case. I was not here during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, but I was immediately before and since, and attended, at both visits, numerous Ring meetings. They were uniformly tame affairs. The crowds were never so large nor so enthusiastic as those attending the Liberal meetings.

What may be done with money, of course cannot be determined till after the election. There may be some Democrats—perhaps many of them—who can be bought. But I am of the opinion that, if they are in the market now,

THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN THERE.

When exciting elections occurred, the Ring spent money freely in 1867, for they had a Legislative fight on hand. Mackey was to be a candidate for State Treasurer before the Legislature that was elected at that election; and hence I opine that there were no votes in the market then that he did not secure.

If Hartranft has 4,000 majority in this county, he will have more than the surface indications warrant. It probably

WILL NOT EXCEED THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

There are sporting men here who are willing to risk their money on these estimates, for I know one bet of $1,000 that Hartranft's majority will not be as great as Stanton's was last year, which was 3,664. S.

### Platina.

A proposition recently made to the President of Colombia illustrates the old saying that the Bourbons never forget anything and never learn anything. It appears that a treaty has lately been made between the Bourbon family, residing in Holland, and the Consul General of Colombia, in Amsterdam, by the terms of which the family offers to reveal the secret of an immense treasure concealed in Colombia, on being guaranteed the sum of $1,300,000 in American gold, in addition to a third part of the treasure, after the expense of getting it out is deducted. The treaty also provides that the remainder of the treasure, after paying the Bourbon family their share, shall be applied to the payment of the foreign debt of Colombia, amounting to $16,000,000, and to the construction of a railroad from Bogota to the Magdalena, which would cost $12,500,000. The concealed treasure consists of platina. It is said that when platina was first discovered, the King of Spain ordered that all that had been collected of it should be thrown into the river, and that the Bourbon family have retained the secret of the place of deposit until the present day. The Bourbons have not forgotten this deposit, and they have not learned that there is no extensive demand for the metal, and that in large quantities it would not command a very great price. In 18[illegible] a resident of Bogota took six hundred pounds of platina to London, and could only get for it twelve shillings an ounce troy. The treaty has been sent to the Congress of Colombia, but that body did not think it worth noticing, and took no action on it.

### A Queer Wager.

A letter from Dublin states that: "The inhabitants of Waterford and Tramore have enjoyed some excitement during the past few days owing to the visit of an itinerant musician who parades the streets with a really excellent grinding organ placed in a donkey cart. Various were the rumors which passed current with regard to him. It was said that he was a nobleman, and the names of several well-known Peers were mentioned, in each of course upon the best authority. One report was that he was performing for a wager of enormous amount, and had undertaken to visit every county in Ireland within six months, supporting himself and his animal at the best hotels on the proceeds of his exertions. Another story was that he was insane, and that his friends allowed him to indulge in this harmless freak. The fact, however, is that he is a gentleman of some property in [illegible], who has wagered £5,000 that he will [illegible] Ireland, and support himself and his donkey for six months by grinding his organ. So far as can be judged from his success during the time he has been engaged in the work there is every probability that he will win his wager."

### A Peach-Stone Spring.

The Amherst, Va., *Enterprise* tells this story: "On the land of Thomas Hughes is a bold spring of cold water, which continually throws out peach-stones in a good state of preservation. Bushels of them have been cleared away, and still they come. We have no doubt that many years ago, before the memory of our people, there was a distillery at this spring, and that it [illegible] surface and throws them out. [illegible] first-rate large peach orchard in [illegible], which grew in the following singular manner: Mr. Stennett cleared the land, [illegible] tobacco, and the third year in wheat, [illegible] orchard of peaches came up [illegible] are now growing and bearing. It was [illegible] there were forty or more years [illegible] was cultivated, and an orchard on the place, and it had grown up, and when [illegible] by Mr. Stennett, the land was in [illegible] growth timber."

## INDIANA.

### The Campaign in the Hoosier State.

Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Sept. 27.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: It cannot be denied that this State is in a political [illegible]. The Greeley ovation at Indianapolis [illegible] of the grandest occasions in our [illegible] history. It scared the Grantites, and they have now flooded the interior of the State with monster handbills, announcing George S. Boutwell, Ben. Butler, and twenty more speakers, and offering large prizes for bands, processions, etc.,—all to outdo at the Capital the great Liberal gathering.

The ten Greeley meetings which I have attended, in the north and south, show a nine per cent of Liberals in each county, which cannot amount to less than 10,000 in the State; and they are workers, and are gaining in numbers daily. The Bourbons are few, but noisy. I find many who say, "We can vote for Greeley if he has any show;" and I judge that Greeley will have a clear course if Hendricks has only a fair majority.

The negro vote is compact for Grant; I estimate it at 6,000. The Irish and German vote is large; the former is almost unanimous for Greeley, and the latter is becoming more solid for us since Hassaurek, with his great paper, came out for Greeley.

Colonel R. S. Alvord, and his able Secretary, R. S. Serols, are ardent and able. John A. Fink, Liberal Chairman, is confident as to results, fearing only fraud and money.

Our people estimate the Liberal majority at not less than 8,000 to 12,000; and Grantites are ready to accept 2,000 majority or less.

The Bourbon failure is a damper on the Administrationists; but they evince the bitterness of desperation. Each party has hundreds of meetings advertised. If the vote were taken to-morrow, we should have nothing to fear.

Julian, Cravens, General Hascall, Allen, Farr, Whitesides, and Stillwell, with many I do not know, are speaking day and night for the Liberals. From abroad, Governor Brown, Grinnell of Iowa, Fouke, Blair of Michigan, Doolittle, and Governors Palmer and Koerner, tarry for days.

There are no neutrals on cars or in hotels; and, had we the sinews of war,—even one-tenth of the funds the other side possess,—nothing could be surer than the issue.

Good news from Ohio and Pennsylvania comes by every mail; and I proclaim everywhere the truth, that Illinois is certain with Indiana.

The Administrationists will cheat in the vote by thousands, and money will pick up the weak; but this is God's year—mark it—for Fraternity and Victory. Yours,

LIBERAL.

## GRANT GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH.

### Testimony of Christian Witnesses.

*From the New York Observer.*

Rev. P. H. Fowler, D.D., of Utica, N. Y., spent some time in the South last winter and spring. He was the Moderator of the Presbyterian (New School) General Assembly at the time of the re-union, and is justly distinguished in the Church. We find, with great pleasure, such views as the following, expressed by such a man, in a sermon recently preached to his own people and published in the Utica *Observer*.

REV. MR. FOWLER ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The traveller at the South cannot but learn charity. If any animosity toward the people there was ever harbored by him, any spirit of revenge, any disposition to punish them, or have them punished, and rejoicing in their fate as earned by them and due to them, it is all exorcised, and the sentiment of compassion, of kindness, of fraternity, of affection, substituted for it. Calamity inspires commiseration, and the transition is easy and inevitable from commiseration to love. I have spoken of the sufferings of our Southern brethren; one must get a glimpse of them to form an idea of them. We hear of them in general terms, or listen to descriptions of them,—the Ku-Klux Committee of Congress tells us that the loss directly produced by the war to the Slave States was $4,000,000,000, exclusive of the value of slaves, and following this has been the breaking up of the social, commercial, agricultural, and the whole industrial fabric, and the consequent enormous depreciation of real estate values and the cessation of incomes, and the wholesale robbery of the people by foreigners foisted into office by trickery and falsehood—a set of scamps, I hesitate not to say, whose knavery finds no parallel in the history of peculation. Within two years a million and a quarter has been stolen from South Carolina, no voucher for a farthing of which can be found in the State Treasury; and in one of her counties, containing 11,000 population, between 3,000 and 4,000 tax sales are advertised. In 1865 Florida owed no debt, and now $15,000,000 are charged to her, for which nothing can be shown, and every dollar of which the State would not be able to pay the interest on. Now, [illegible] conceive, [illegible] your countrymen thus reduced over a whole section of the United States, from wealth to penury,—men and women reared in luxury, now living in want,—Americans, with the high spirit of Americans, mortified by defeat in a conflict in which their all was staked, and in which they confidently expected an easy victory,—by beggary, after being accustomed to profusion and prodigality, and hereditary aristocracy and ruling class tyrannized over and spoiled by unprincipled adventurers whom they cannot but despise and hate, and politically supplanted, as until recently they were, by negroes they once owned,—these, I say, your countrymen in this sad plight, and where is the heart but melts and bows to them?

And they are worthy of our charity. My range of observation was quite restricted, [illegible] the meekness, the patience, the submissiveness, of those I saw surprised me. I am sure that I could not have equalled them if in their situation, and I would be afraid to trust my Northern friends in a comparison, should they fare like them. Conversing with them freely in their altered circumstances, I never witnessed a sign of animosity save when "carpet-baggers" were mentioned, and then they were temperate in wrath contrasted with Northern visitors among them. They accept their situation, trying as it is, so far as I have witnessed—they accept the issue of the war—they accept the abolition of slavery—they accept the national unity and indivisibility, and supreme sovereignty of the General Government—they accept their citizenship of the United States as really paramount to their citizenship of the several States—they accept the citizenship of the blacks and their political equality with themselves. The outrages of which we hear are not theirs. An entirely different class perpetrate them. In such States as North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are a distinct race of whites, called "Crackers" and "poor white trash"—as distinct from what is used to be "the governing class" as the negroes. They are unlettered and penniless, thin, dwarfish, and sallow—inferior in body and mind, and incapable of rising to the higher rank and merging in it. They hate the blacks with ignorant prejudice, and are ready for any injustice and violence to them, and [illegible] as natural with the untutored and unintelligent, [illegible] of the days of the rebellion toward the Federal authority. I attended the Ku-Klux trials recently in progress at Charleston, and saw the kind of men engaged in the Ku-Klux outrages, and, without an exception, they were this class,—poor, ignorant and debased, and the testimony disclosed no others [illegible]. I witnessed there was [illegible] to a beholder in Charleston, [illegible] of blacks and whites mingled in [illegible] in a jury-box, and the whites, [illegible] cultivated gentlemen, perfectly at ease in the place.

Charity, brethren, charity! Not only is it a constant call, an urgent demand, a [illegible] opportunity for it in the world, but if we would acquaint ourselves with men, [illegible] the facts about those whom we are [illegible] to denounce how changed our [illegible] would be; how much [illegible] lenient, how much more [illegible]. I do not doubt that there is a difference in men's dispositions—that some are more harshly inclined than others—but I cannot think that much, if not most, of the differences comes from a difference in information and reflection. People are severe in their judgments and [illegible] knowing those whom they reprobate, [illegible] knowing the facts in their case. [illegible] "charity hopeth all things—believeth all things," and so [illegible]. Whatever charges and reports [illegible] let us hold [illegible] reserve, and at least inform ourselves of the truth before condemnation [illegible]. And when guilt is indubitably ascertained, let us mete our judgment as we would have it measured to us, and forgive, as we hope to be forgiven.

THE REV. DR. WINKLER ON GRANT OFFICIALS AND KU-KLUX.

*From a Charleston Letter of Rev. Dr. Winkler to the* [illegible]

Most of our highest offices are filled by men once of [illegible] and broken fortunes, [illegible] clothed with [illegible] authority, [illegible] from Ohio [illegible]. Our Governor is a [illegible] politician. [illegible] a jockey [illegible] from Jerome Park. The leader of the Senate is a convicted [illegible]. The Speaker of the House is a [illegible] bigamist. [illegible] Convention [illegible] Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] a prostitute [illegible] in the public [illegible] a legislator engaged in [illegible] obscene and shameful dalliance.

The Ku-Klux [illegible] of the Northern counties [illegible] crimes [illegible] by the [illegible] office, [illegible] but for their [illegible] would never [illegible]. Their prosecutor [illegible] Scott, a man notorious for his [illegible] by his official stealing [illegible] accounts in a Republican [illegible] the first criminal in South Carolina. The [illegible] against them are [illegible] of the communities in which [illegible] they have already been released [illegible] their testimony by release from [illegible]

confinement for the vilest offenses, the captives are, many of them, incapable of committing the crimes laid to their charge, some of them are boys, some decrepit; and not a few among them are among the most law-abiding, God-fearing citizens of our community.

I am, day by day, confounded when every day I see vice grasping the fasces and virtue wearing the chain. I do not see how any Christian who knows the facts can be true to his people, his country, his God, when he encourages these so-called prosecutions.

## NEAPOLITAN LIFE.

Naples is now experiencing the fate common to all countries, and more particularly to all cities which, in time of political convulsion, are led by events to break with their ancient traditions, and enter, willingly or otherwise, into new geographical and political relations. Events of this nature never fail to produce social changes, in which usually disappear whatever of original and picturesque yet remained in the manners, general aspect, or institutions of a people. It has occurred to me, therefore, that before all vestiges of the Neapolitan nationality shall have disappeared under the influence of Italian Unity, a few scenes drawn upon its former life might offer some interest. I have, therefore, drawn upon my memory, and shall endeavor to reproduce the physiognomy of Naples as it was when I inhabited that city in 1857.

The population of Naples at that time consisted of three classes: the aristocracy, the middle, and the lower classes, and these three grades were as effectually separated one from another as if the Great Wall of China had been placed as a barrier between them. The members of the aristocracy were banded together, not only by the spirit of caste, but also, by the ties of blood resulting from their constant practice of intermarrying among themselves. They consorted together, therefore, upon a footing of the greatest intimacy—using the word in its best sense—*thee'd* and *thou'd* each other indiscriminately, and with equal familiarity called each other by the Christian name. It has made my ears tingle to hear a young fellow say to a young lady to whom we knew that he bore no relationship whatever:

"How art thou this evening, Cara Giovannina?"

And the young lady reply without the slightest sign of embarrassment:

"Very well, and thou Don Chichillo?"

The "Don Chichillo" and "Cara Giovannina" being neither more or less than a Duke and a Marchesa, who could trace their respective lineage as far back as the time of the Crusades. But familiarities of this description, it should be observed, involved no suspicion as to the propriety of the manners of the nobility, a propriety, indeed, of the very strictest kind.

* * * * *

The Magistracy at that period held a kind of intermediate place between the nobility and the middle class, and by both orders was equally disliked and flattered, for litigation is one of the chief pleasures of the Neapolitan. Their lawsuits are positively interminable. I recollect that there was at that very time, at Naples, an illustrious family engaged in a cause which had then lasted 125 years, and had cost above $100,000. Its origin has been thus recounted:

Dona Juana, the daughter of Prince Carini, was beautiful, haughty, and rich. She had refused the most brilliant offers, and was still free, when Don Emilio, Duke of Ramponi, and Prince of Castelgrandine, presented himself as an aspirant. Don Emilio was handsome, noble, and brave, and the superb Juana began to regard him with interest; but he was poor, and this time it was the Prince Carini's turn to make difficulties. At last the young man, politely rejected, was about to quit Naples, when one morning a young girl, closely veiled, presented herself at his palace, (rich or poor a Neapolitan noble has always a palace,) and demanded an interview with him.

Judge of his surprise, when on the visitor raising her veil, he recognized the proud Juana.

"Prince," she said, "I love you, and wish to be united to you; let us go to the Church of Santa Chiara, where Father Geronimo is waiting to marry us. As my father is opposed to our marriage, I am now as poor as you are, but I confide in your courage to provide for her who becomes your companion for good or for evil days."

Accordingly Don Emilio conducted Juana to the Santa Chiara, where they were married the same day. A year afterwards, the beautiful Princess died in giving birth to a son, and at the same time Prince Carini departed this life without having pardoned his daughter. The Prince of Castelgrandine's grief, at the premature death of his young wife was so violent that he nearly lost his reason, and was obliged to reside abroad during some years, his infant son being confided, the while, to the care of an old and devoted servant. When, however, time had made him stronger, that is to say more resigned, he returned to Naples, and sought in the name of his son to enter upon the possession of Prince Carini's property. The family of the deceased Prince resisted the demand by commencing an action, which the lawyers succeeded so well in complicating, that it was still going on in 1857, after having already lasted 125 years.

And this is why, as I have already said, the judiciary is so much courted by all classes in this country of Naples, where every inhabitant counts at least one or two lawsuits in his family. The Judges, who were ill paid by the State, obliged the litigants to supply the deficiency, and the *buona mano*, or "generous hand," played an important part in their affairs.

### A Startling Linguistic Discovery.

An author in Brazil claims to have discovered the primitive language of man, and not only boldly makes the claim, but asserts that he stands ready to prove it to the entire satisfaction of linguists and anthropologists. And this is not a dead language, but a living, breathing, speaking reality. It is also vigorous and healthy at the birthplace of the discoverer, and is spoken over a region of two hundred leagues in length; one well known and accessible to all, and wherein scientific linguists may with facility verify the facts themselves.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, of July 24, contains an announcement of a forthcoming wonder in a work which makes the above proposition perfectly plain, in fact demonstrates it. It is now passing through the press in Rio de Janeiro in three languages—Spanish, in which the authors' manuscripts are—and English and French prepared under his supervision. His name is for the present withheld, but the *Times* in an editorial asserts that this author is not a new man, nor one whom inexperience or pretension might beguile into an erroneous appreciation of the evidence supporting his discovery. He is of high social position not unknown to science, literature, and public life. A highly educated intellect has fitted him to explore and find, and comprehensive and cosmopolitan study and travels have qualified him to compare and classify his matter and and thought with profound assurance.

He lately completed a work on the "Unity and Spirit of Universal History," and while engaged on that his present discovery is said to have been forced upon him. While on a scientific hunt, he started this new game and successfully brought it to bay.

In the primitive language which this author claims to have found, the functions of interpretation and definition are practically established by tables showing its application to notable words in Sanscrit, Coptic, Assyrian, Phœnician, Hebrew, Arabic, Zend, Greek, Latin, German, English, and Spanish, and, in fact, all the great families of ancient and modern tongues.

The introductory work, now in press, contains a prospectus of the main work, the history and phases of the discovery, and some exponent tables of of the primitive tongue, as samples of itself and its organism, as well as of its relations to the generation of other tongues. In short, it is proved to be the speech-bearing tongue by internal evidences, and many points of comparison with the great crop it has produced.

The author is enthusiastic, but does not appear to be what is generally understood by an enthusiast. He brings the proofs that have been convincing to him, and he wishes to convince others. He announces that he wishes to obtain the co-operation of one or two good linguists of his native country in the organization under his superintendence of a new and simplified grammar and lexicon of the primitive tongue, he being thoroughly convinced that were its dictionary perfected, it would prove the real linguistic key and root to all dictionaries.

### Shoes.

Shall we say a word about shoes? and that nowhere in Europe are they so well made as here? Our mothers sent to Paris for their *bottines*, and some of their daughters, as if quite unaware that times have changed, go to the cost and pains of sending thither now; but were these same mothers and daughters living in Paris, they would do far better to send for their shoes to America. Of English or British shoes it is useless to speak. Apart from other external characteristics, one might distinguish an Englishman instantly by glancing at his foot. Is it the construction of those feet which makes them appear different from those of other nations? We are inclined to think the happy result is due both to the shape of the foot and the shape of the shoe. The foot is minus an instep, the shoes are clumsy and awkward. Ladies' shoes in England are wide at the toes, snug over the instep, and half-low over the ankles, with the ugliest "tip" imaginable. They make the foot look large and flat. As a rule, Americans have well-shaped feet, and since the art of making shoes has been carried to great perfection in this country, they show to advantage in comparison with those of Europeans. The pretty little kid boots of children it is an impossibility to find on the other side of the ocean. As to the size, shape, and position of heels,—high heels tip the body forward, and are great aids to the Grecian bend; they tend also to make the feet look smaller and more arched, and, as a compensation, ruin the feet and the spine. As to shape, the moderately-tapering French heels are becoming, while the exaggerated French heel, formed almost like an inverted cone, and placed nearly under the middle of the foot, gives the latter a kind of negro shape—the leg, instead of being planted in the rear of the foot, appearing as if fixed in its centre. On such pegs, placed in the middle of the sole, the deformed foot bulges out in all directions. Many ladies have also a mistaken idea that wearing a very short shoe makes the foot look shorter, or at least smaller; whereas the result is a clumsy, uncomfortable appearance, not a graceful one. But here we end the chapter on shoes.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

—The Nashua & Rochester (N. H.) Railroad, which is now in process of construction, will by its connections form a new through line between Chicago and Portland via this city.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

—A Grand Rapids manufacturing firm obtains its motive power from a water-wheel a quarter of a mile distant, by means of half a mile of cable wire stretched on pulleys across the Grand River.

—The Associated Press reporter at Toledo has sent the markets from that city daily ever since a period after the war of 1812, but the day when he has sent one without closing with "Pork and lard nominal" has never arrived.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Can it be that the obelisk which Napoleon I. brought from Egypt, covered with inscriptions, and on which the French lapidaries found themselves unable to make an impression, was really engraved, as now suggested, by the sand-blast process?

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strahl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st, corner Clinton.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING old city limits, only 4 miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6 cents. A large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have been laid. Artesian well, superior to any other in the vicinity, flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $275 to $475. We can furnish printed abstracts of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, No. 63 East Madison-st, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week the following named property and the prices, which are 25 per cent lower than auction prices, and I presume 50 per cent lower than it can be purchased for one year hence. I will sell 8 acres of beautiful grove lake-shore property a little north of the University for $8,000 cash; worth $12,000. I will sell 40 lots within 5 blocks of the Evanston (not North or South Evanston) Depot for $250 per lot, and 50 lots within 7 blocks of the North Evanston Depot and adjoining John Culver's Addition to North Evanston for $125 per lot; terms $10 cash, balance in $10 monthly payments. Come direct to my office, near the depot at Evanston. 2 houses for sale cheap. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD described as the s w ¼ n e ¼ sec 21 38 14. It is on the highest part of the Vincennes Ridge, and has 1,320 feet front on the proposed Eighty-seventh-st boulevard. Less than two blocks from the new depot and Post Office. Dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad run at hours to suit merchants and mechanics, to and from the grand depot on VanBuren-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—HALF-acre lots, $500 each, payable $100 cash and $50 per year, at 8 per cent. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 5 LOTS at $350 each, and 18 lots at $300 each, either on monthly or annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The latter front on Halsted-st, which is 100 feet wide, and is gravelled all the way into the city. These are the best lots at South Englewood. Dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, EAST HALF OF northeast quarter section 15 38, 13, on Boulevard, two miles south of limits. A bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE CORNER LOTS NEAR the depot at Norwood Park, must be sold; price $900. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, LAKE water, 50 feet lot, near church and school, in Lawn Dale, 4½ miles from Court House, on C. B. & Q. Railroad. Trains nearly every hour. Lots in the same place from $400 to $800 cash; 22 lots on Wood and Honore-sts, outside fire limits, near Vanburen. Bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE ACRE OF LAND at Englewood, close to Normal School and depot; cheapest thing in the market. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK—A fine lot of horses of all grades; 2 top buggies. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 243 West Twelfth-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS RIG, top buggy, horse, harness; must be sold; owner going away. A. MARTIN, 185 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY HARNESS AND wagon for sale cheap, at 718 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, WEIGHT 1,100; shows 3:10 time; stylish driver, double or single; one of the best saddle horses in the country; gentle in driving; lady could handle him; will be sold cheap; have no use for him; can be seen at 228 Calumet-av. J. S. HAWSON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PENNOYER TOP buggy nearly new and a good bay horse, gentle, sound, and very fast, $350. D. S. COVERT, 87 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON for $225; good for a light delivery. Inquire of I. GILLSON & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DARK BROWN MARE, AFRAID of nothing, 7 years old, and new open buggy and harness; must be sold to-day, as the owner leaves town on Wednesday. Apply to D. H. HOWE, 715 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TO-DAY, A FINE-STYLED THREE minute roadster, and a No. 1 draught horse just from the country. Call at No. 62 and 64 Pacific av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL horses and buggies; will exchange horses for carpenter work and mason work. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BUGGY HORSE, ONLY 4 years old, and used to go team and single. Call at 23 Milwaukee-av., in the book store.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND PHAETON, worth $700, will be sold for $350. Address A 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD SPAN OF YOUNG MARES, blooded stock, or will trade for other property. Address F. WILLIAM'S HOTEL, 58 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND FAMILY CARriage, nearly new. Apply to JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 4, Kendall's Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A FINE driving mare, can travel 12 miles in 60 minutes. Inquire NATIONAL REAL ESTATE BUREAU, Nos. 1 and 2 West Madison-st, Room No. 1.

J. R. BROCKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale at a sacrifice: 1 horse, top buggy and harness, the establishment of a lady having no further use for it; also, one pair of fine large carriage horses. Top, open and business buggies, new and second-hand, for sale or exchange.

KEEPING FOR HORSES—GOOD PASTURAGE now, and also kept through winter, near city, by C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

SPLENDID STOCK OF FAMILY CARRIAGES and phaeton buggies at cost and building, for sale. Also, children's carriages, with reversible bodies. 319 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House. H. J. EDWARDS.

WE WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS buggies, phaetons, road and business wagons, etc., cheaper than any other house in Chicago. We have a large stock and must close it out. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 145 Michigan-av. Give us a call.

WANTED TO BUY—AN EXPRESS WAGON for cash, or would exchange for furniture and bedding. Empire Bedstead Company, 332 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF MULES, 15 hands high. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 561 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO HIRE A DELIVERY WAGON, with top, a month or more, for city use, or would exchange a phaeton, in good order. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE-HORSE TRUCK WAGON, with horse and harness, or dray, or strong wagon, cheap and sound, for cash. Address X 67, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR TWO MONTHS, a two-horse lumber wagon, medium weight. Address or inquire at Room 15, No. 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A [illegible] city wagon; covered preferred. WOOD & FOWLER, rear [illegible] West Madison-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $10,000 cash, to take an interest in a manufacturing establishment in successful operation for 4 years; none but principals and those having the cash need apply. The best city references given; this will bear a close investigation. For further particulars address X 67, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $500 TO INvest in a safe paying business. Address, with particulars, B 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER, who has had twelve years' experience in the business and a few thousand dollars, desires either an active or special partner, with from several to $10,000 to join him for the purpose of increasing the business. References first class. All communications strictly confidential. Address E 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 OR $1,000 to join an established firm in the jobbing tea business; money secured. Address P 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GAS-FITTER TO join the advertiser in the plumbing and gas-fitting business. Call or address E. C. W., 606 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A LITTLE MONey, to join me in starting one of the best paying businesses in the city; none other like it; can give and require the best of references. Call at 65 South Carpenter-st, and see the business and stock on hand. GRIFFITH.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SECOND-hand furniture business; capital required $300 to $400. Call at [illegible] West Madison-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine, stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for an easy and permanent business that will pay $5 a day the year round on small capital. MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 21 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN the city and Country, on a rapidly selling article. A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for an entirely new article; will sell to every family. Greatest inducements ever offered to agents. Call and examine; or send for circular. GILL, BOLLAND & CO., 670 State-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY selling new oleographs (imitations of oil paintings); send for circulars. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 2 Lind's Block, Chicago.

## FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $1,000 and upward; smaller sums on improved Illinois farms. McKINNON & MARSH, 130 Clark-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. A. LELAND, 45 HUBBARD court:
200 ft on Boulevard by 188 on Thirty-seventh-st.
170 ft on Boulevard, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
180 ft on Wabash-av, cor Forty-sixth-st.
144 ft on Halsted by 268 on Sixty-first-st.
48 ft on Thirtieth-st, east of Prairie-av.
50 ft on Michigan-av, bet Hubbard and Peck-courts.
25 ft on Jackson-st, through to Price place.
50 ft on Peoria-st bet Madison and Monroe-sts, with two good dwellings; easy terms.
20 acres, Sec 17, 38, 14 near boulevard cheap.
110 acres on C., B. & Q. railroad, bet Hinsdale and Downer's Grove.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS MARble front house, No. 864 Michigan-av, near Eighteenth-st.
Two marble front houses Nos 508 and 510 Michigan av, just south of Fourteenth-st, $16,000 each.
A first-class 3-story and basement brick house, with 30 feet of ground on Michigan-av (No. 867), between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.
The 3-story and basement marble front house, No. 202 Michigan-av, near Twelfth-st.
A very nice, 3-story, marble front house, No. 37 Twenty-fifth-st, east of South Park-av.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office No. 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, with lot on Indiana-av near Thirty-fourth-st, $8,500.
2-story house, same street and neighborhood, $4,000.
3-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av, east front, near Thirty-second-st.
3-story brick and basement on Michigan-av near Sixteenth-st, $18,000.
Marble front same street, elegant residence, furnished or unfurnished, easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x150, WITH COTTAGE ON ELLIS-av near Oakwood-av, choice location, and offered at a decided bargain.
42x150, and 2-story house on Lake-av, near Oakland station, $9,000, east front and very desirable.
25x150 with fine residence on Oak-st., near Hyde Park depot, offered at a bargain and on easy terms.
100x150 with frame house on Lake-av, north of Fifty-first-st, overlooking the lake, $8,500.
Also, choice lots at Oakland, Kenwood and Hyde Park, and a large number of residences from $5,000 to $30,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Prairie, Michigan and Wabash-avs, $16,500, $18,000, $27,500; $1,500 cash; balance long time. MEARS, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 3-STORY MARBLE front, on Michigan-av, south of Twenty-second-st; $16,000. Well built 2 story brick and French roof; possession immediately. South Side; $4,500. Fine 2-story frame, with brick basement; large lot; handsome trees; Indiana av, near Twenty-first-st; $14,000. Well built 2-story frame; good lot, well and cistern; new house, South Side, near Thirty-fifth-st; $3,500. STURGES & WARE, 178 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given—Cottage 183 South Morgan-st, near Van Buren, 6 rooms and barn, $1,050. H. C. MOREY, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 240 SOUTH MORgan-st; 7 rooms; gas and water; long cheap lease of ground, to be sold at a bargain, for cash; rented for $40 per month. Apply at H. C. MOREY'S, 184 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BUSINESS CORner, cheap, 21 feet on the northeast corner of Chicago-av and Larrabee-st, at the low price of $150 per front foot. This is the best business corner west of Wells-st and can be improved to pay a handsome percentage. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 52 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av and Forty-fourth-st, 300 feet at $60 per foot, for one lot or all; good bargain. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. FRAME HOUSE, large lot, brick basement, $7,500. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION! —A full two-story and basement cottage, 7 rooms, besides pantry and closets, mantels, hard and soft water, gas, and very near horse and steam cars, at Oakland, near Fortieth-st. Only $3,500, $500 cash, balance $500 a year; a good investment; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Prairie-av, north of Twentieth-st, with corner lot and good barn; first-class neighborhood and fine improvements. Easy terms. Might take some property. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The elegant residence on Ellis-av, second door south of Brook (Fortieth-st), with all modern improvements; lot 80x150 feet; fine barn, lawns, and shade trees; within two blocks of steam or horse cars. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts and Western-av; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front on corner Thirty-second-st; has all modern improvements; well finished and ready to occupy; only $8,000 if taken this week. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—300 FT WABASH-AV AND STATE-st, near Fifty-first-st; 140 ft Michigan-av, near Forty-second-st. S. B. GROSS, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN monthly payments, new house, 10 rooms, corner of Western-av and Polk-st. Inquire on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st, east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—94x132 FEET, EAST FRONT, NEAR the corner of Wentworth-av and the Fifty-fifth-st boulevard, only 31 feet from the boulevard; dummy trains pass the property ten times per day; will give three years' time on all the purchase money to purchaser who will build. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—390 WEST VAN BUren-st, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; first-class locality. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—100 FT. SOUTH FRONT, WITH 2 houses, Twenty-third-st, east of Prairie-av. L. T. SALTER, Room 6, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND EASY terms, lots on Adams and Leavitt-sts; no cash payments required if improved at once. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS AND LEAVITT-sts, on long time, and without cash payment if improved at once. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$700 TAKES ONE-STORY HOUSE, three and a half years' lease of ground; a bargain. Apply on premises, 716 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 24x108, ON HUBBARD-st, between Robey and Hoyne, price $1,000. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST. CHOICE RESIdence corner very cheap. West Indiana-st store and dwelling, with lot, very cheap, $4,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—453 WEST LAKE-ST, $5,500, WITH 10 room dwelling 20x120 feet. Great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 10 ROOM DWELLINGS, ON leased ground, 10 years, for $3,500, on Peoria and Green-sts. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—12 ROOM DWELLING ON Randolph and Ann-sts; terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND TWO 10 room dwellings, with good lots, on monthly payments. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE, 2-STORY FRAME, brick basement, Indiana-av, near Thirty-second-st.
Two-story frame, large lot, Adams-st, near Ashland-av.
Two-story and basement brick, Monroe-st, near Jefferson Park.
Two-story frame, Wood-st, near Jackson.
Two-story frame, Marshfield-av, near Congress-st.
Lots taken in part payment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 20x40, WITH 10 ROOMS. 3 years' ground lease. Rent only $40 a year. Good location. Cheap. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—1 LOT, ONLY 2 BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Park, for $1,100, for a few days, on very easy terms at 8 per cent. Lot 25x125 on Menomonee-st. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 16, corner Madison and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN, HOUSE 8 rooms and lot 30x130 feet, (corner) West Side, close to horse cars $4,000. Also lots South and West, $400 to $800, handy to business. BRIGHAM & WILLITS, 26 Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES 389 and 461 West Van Buren-st, 50-3x178 feet, a two-story basement and cellar; brick dwelling, 24x45 feet, and large building in rear 80x30 feet (on 40 foot alley), with cellar and two stories, well lighted, and calculated for a manufacturing interest; engine on premises.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST, WEST front, between Elm and Maple-sts; lot 75x150 feet to 20-foot alley. Apply to JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 4 Kendall's Building.

FOR SALE—$2,500 EACH, TWO NEW 2-STORY and brick basement houses and lot with barn, corner Forty-fifth-st and Evans-av., one block west of Cottage Grove-av dummy, on your own terms. Come and see what you have not before seen. I must sell. F. D. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, in good repair, with lot fifty feet front, on West Harrison-st, near Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Would exchange for an improved outside property. FRED C. HALE, 57 and 58 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75x108 FEET SOUTHEAST CORner Fifth-av and Polk-st, on very easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT on Michigan-av, with good stable, near Grand Central Hotel. House contains 12 rooms all in perfect order; gas fixtures, good furnace and range go with the house. Cheap by G. A. LELAND, 45 Hubbard court.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation.
Also farm of 400 acres in Vermillion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot.
Also farm of 640 acres in Ford County, Illinois, 1½ miles from depot.
Also hotel and furniture, all new, 25 rooms, at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads.
Also farm of 600 acres under a high state of cultivation on Fox River, in Kane County, Ill.
Any of the above property will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for Chicago city property. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LASalle-st, two good 2-story and basement brick or stone front houses in exchange for vacant lots or cash.
Also, wanted city or suburban property in exchange for fruit farms at St. Joseph, Mich.
Also, wanted city or suburban property in exchange for a good business chance.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 389 West Madison-st; branch, 467 Wabash-av.

## INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LESSONS, BY PROfessor L. Kendel, from Paris, 218 Walton-st.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO ATtain a thorough knowledge of the German or the French language, will please apply at No. 1249 Wabash-av. Private lessons, either at the residence of the scholars or at the above place. Terms moderate.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD birth and standing wishes to correspond with a lady of similar qualities with view to matrimony. Please inclose photograph and address GEORGE BRAND, city.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Michael Madigan. His wife and children are destitute. Any information left at the Union Police Station, will be thankfully received.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY IRON BOW GIRDers, each 20 feet long, made to carry 16-inch wall. Inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, 191 Wabash-av, corner Monroe.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT [illegible] ON WEST MADIson-st; light and airy, suitable for any business. Also, a corner 25x75. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER one-half of basement No. 23 South Canal-st, and lower floor of the rear, No. 27 West Water-st, suitable for manufacturing business or storage. Inquire of MARSTNER BROS., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 21, 23, and 25 South Canal-st, 60x160, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 36 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in fine marble front buildings on State-st, between Van Buren and Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 630 State-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-ST, near Twenty-sixth; excellent location and reasonable rent. PACKHAM & BROWN, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT. INquire at No. 283 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, at 34 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—PACKING HOUSE COMPLETE, capacity 700 to 800 hogs per day. Apply to 538 Archer av.

TO RENT—STORE, 20X160, WITH 15-HORSE-power engine, all in running order, in central location on State-st, near Twelfth-st; will sell machinery cheap. For further particulars inquire at J. SNOWELL & BRO., 554 State-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A NICELY-CARpeted front office. Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st. M. H. MORRIS.

TO RENT—STORES—46 LAKE-ST., 22x160, FIVE stores, with vault and elevator.
56 Lake-st, 20x160, 5 stores, with vault and elevator.
51 Lake-st, 24x160, 5 stores, with vault and elevator.
Also 186, 188, 190, 192 to 231 (inclusive) South Clark-st.
By J. M. MARSHALL, real estate agent, 124 Clark-st, Room 5.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front store, 40x80 feet, on west side of Franklin-st, 80 feet north of Randolph-st, to be finished on or before Nov. 1. Apply to JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 4, Kendall's Building.

TO RENT—OR SELL—THE BEST OFFICE and its furniture. Room 4, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by Cook, Coburn & Co., at 446 Wabash-av, corner Peck Court; spacious and well lighted, front and rear; the most desirable rooms in the above locality. Call, or address, COOK, COBURN & CO.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS. D. COLE & SON, 186 Madison, have several splendid basements to rent on Madison-st, near Halsted, suitable for any light business.

TO RENT—TWO DOUBLE STORES, 48x160, Garrett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts; clean; now ready for occupation. Apply to O. LUNT, on premises.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 168 Twenty-seventh-st; rent $25 per month. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, MARBLE FRONT RESIdence, No. 787 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE 1132 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS AND large barn, on West Side, good neighborhood, rent $35 per month. 482 Milwaukee av.

TO RENT—2 NICE TENEMENTS OF 7 ROOMS, South Side, $30 and $35. S. M. ALLEN, 163 East Washington-st, Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE FAMily only, 2-story and brick basement house with barn, 491 Hurlbut-st, corner Grant-place; possession given Oct 15. Apply to JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 4, Kendall's Building.

TO RENT—IN NORTH EVANSTON AND Glencoe—A good house of 8 rooms in each place. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 419 BURNSIDE-ST.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, &C., IN GOOD order, 1032 West Madison-st, rent $20 a month.

TO RENT—A NEW AND VERY NEAT 2-STORY cottage, partly furnished, for board of owner and wife; young married couple preferred; references given and required. Inquire on premises, No. 544 Warren-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH OF JEFFERSON PARK, West Tyler-st, new brick house, just finished, 12 rooms; $1,000 per year. Speak quick. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1353 Michigan-av, 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st; $30 per month. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 5 LARGE rooms, 20 Walnut-st, near corner Paulina, one block from Lake-st cars. Apply on premises between hours 8 a. m. and 1 p. m. Rent $35. E. B. MORSE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 1353 Michigan-av, 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st; $30 per month. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, residence or boarding, three nice clean modern improvement houses, centrally located on South Side. Inquire 180 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—FOR $40 PER MONTH, THREE OF the neatest cottages in Chicago, on Bushnell-st, between Hanover and Stewart-avs. None but responsible parties, without small children, need apply. C. J. ADAMS, 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—AT NORWOOD PARK, NEW house of 8 rooms near the depot; rent $30 per month. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, near the railroad depot in Waukegan, suitable for a family residence or a restaurant; has good yard and water; possession given immediately. Inquire at AVARY'S Store, Waukegan.

TO RENT—THE LOWER AND UPPER PART of two new houses, 5 rooms in each, with closets, buttery, and water very convenient; possession at once; corner of Thirtieth-st and Shurtleff-av. Apply at BARBER & BIADLE'S, 1311 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 14-ROOM MARBLE House, Wabash av, near Twelfth-st. Also stores, and tenements on Wentworth and Shurtleff avs. MEARS, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, MILWAUKEE fronts just finished, with every modern improvement; in the block on North State-st just north of Chicago-av. Apply to E. ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st, Rice's Block.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF 2 TO 3 ROOMS for house keeping; several rooms to rent for sleeping or offices, in new block, northwest cor Green and Madison-sts; heated by steam; also, several good rooms over J. B. Shay's dry goods store, 208 West Madison-st, for sleeping rooms only, by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN QUIET private dwelling, with best attention, at 544 Wabash-av.; unexceptionable reference required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN MARBLE front row, 38 Twenty-fifth-st. Call at premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at 281 West Monroe-st, near Sangamon.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suited for two or four. House modern improvements. 38 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NEW store 5 rooms, buttery, closets, and water; cor of Thirtieth-st and Shurtleff-av. Apply at BARBER & BIADLE'S, 1311 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED front rooms close to street cars, no children, with or without board. 14 Seeley-av, off West Madison-st. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—PARLOR WITH ALCOVE; ALSO single room. 467½ Michigan av.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, to respectable parties; nice locality, close to street cars; $15 per month. Address X 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 ROOMS, WELL FURNISHed, at 1069 Wabash-av. Reference required.

TO RENT—5 VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR housekeeping; possession at once. Apply at 225 Ewing-st, between Halsted-st and Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, suitable for housekeeping, furnished, or furniture for sale, where there are a few boarders. Apply at 763 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, at 150 South Green-st, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—840 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF FOUR LARGE rooms and three closets; gas and water for housekeeping, in brick block. Apply at 290 West Randolph-st, on third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A SUITE OF TWO FRONT rooms (unfurnished) with or without board in a private family, near Hoyne and Madison-st cars; reference required; possession at once. Inquire at store, 728 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also 5 room cottage on Adams-st. Apply at 225 Ewing-st near Halsted.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or month; good hotel table attached; also one large unfurnished room. Inquire at 179 Twenty-first-st, of S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH GREEN-ST. ONE OR two furnished rooms for the winter, with or without board; family preferred. Address R 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT young children, lower part of house four nice rooms, 30 Plum-st, one block south of Harrison, between Loomis and Laflin, convenient to Van Buren-st cars. Rent $15.50. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST. Have water and water-closets; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 223 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, first floor; gas, water, and water closets, suitable for offices or housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS WITHIN 2 BLOCKS OF Post office; 2 or 3 nice large front rooms. Inquire at 256 Michigan av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, at 47 North Rucker-st, near Indiana.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN ABOUT 30x100, capable of stalling 25 horses in half basement and 15 wagons on floor above, with lofts for hay and feed. Location to be within six or eight blocks of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago depot. To any one who will build such a barn, they can obtain a first-class tenant on lease for a long term of years by applying to the Adams Express Company, 48 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT DWELLING house, for boarding house, in the neighborhood of Milwaukee-av, from the 20th of October. Please address D 22, Tribune office, stating locality, rooms, and price.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE with modern improvements for a private family, on South Side, furnished or unfurnished. Address Government Goods Depot, 188 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SUBSCRIBER wants, for his own use, during the winter, a comfortable house, furnished or unfurnished, containing not less than eight rooms, situated on some pleasant street in the South or West Division. Any party having such will please call at my office or send particulars by mail. SAMUEL GEHR, 582 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, one or two rooms, with grate and modern conveniences, on Wabash or Michigan-av, near Harrison-st. Address W 61, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THREE TO five unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk from 64 West Randolph-st. Address A. D. LOCK, with D. Newberger & Co., 64 and 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 4 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife; would like to find an Eastern family with that amount of room to spare; would prefer Englewood or some place some distance from city; no notice taken unless price and particulars are given. Address D 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Must be moderate rent, and between Peoria and Canal, and Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Address W L M, 244 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH water; rent not to exceed $12 per month; South Side preferred. Apply at 185 Ewing-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO UNDERstands English and German. McDONALD BROS., South Halsted, cor Division.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper. Address, giving references, W 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRUGgist. Salary good. Apply 504 South Halsted-st, corner Mitchell-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO KEEP ACcounts in general country store; $25 deposit and references required. Address F 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY TRADE SALESMAN; also family agents to sell indispensable articles. 81 West Adams-st, basement.

### Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TUCK-POINT, corner of Franklin and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PACKER FOR A wholesale crockery house. Apply at 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND RUNning tenon, moulding and shaping machines. State experience, wages expected, and references. Address CAR, AUSTIN & CO., Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER. APPLY at J. R. BROCKMAN'S, 190 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS. GOOD wages. Apply to T. H. MANNING & CO., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS, OR FURnace hands, at 123 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TAKING CONtract or by the day, for shingling two or three roofs. Call at the church, 280 North Franklin-st, this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, ONE who understands his business. Inquire at C. D. PEACOCK'S, 88 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, AMERICAN OR German, at 735 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS operator, at SMITH'S Photograph Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st. A liberal salary will be paid to a competent person.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER FOR FRICTION engine; good wages paid. BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., Indiana-st bridge.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS THIS morning. Apply at shop corner May and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN TO take charge of work in a stair-building shop; also carpenters, bench hands; no others need apply. 602 Washington-av, West Side.

WANTED—BY MANN & EDWARDS, MARION, a first class Crompton loom weaver; none but good capable party need apply; good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS TO WORK at Maywood. Inquire of N. CLARK at 234 West Madison-st, or of S. P. GIDDINGS, Maywood.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS, AT THE CORner of Superior and North LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TWO MEN AT 230 FORQUER-ST, one to work on lathe and one to work at bench; none but live men need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER AT E. C. KINNEY'S, 75 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—10 CABINET-MAKERS, OR GOOD carpenters accustomed to work on hardwood finish. Steady work, and the highest wages to first-class men. Call at 307 Kinzie-st, cor of Reuben.

WANTED—3 TINNERS, AT EADIE & JAMIESON'S, 625 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A MATTRESS MAKER, ONE WHO can also upholster, at 473 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to run travelling crane at Graveson's stone yard, Cologne-st, between Halsted and Main sts., Bridgeport.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CARPENTERS TO go in the country. Apply at 562 Wabash-av, at 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, ONE able to do his own repairing preferred. Address L 24, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. NO. 200 Division-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD TINNERS; STEADY WORK and good pay; applications from out of town will receive attention. Apply, immediately, to L. A. BEARE & CO., 741 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON BREAD. Apply at the bakery, 591 State-st, south of Eighteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. 164 COTTAGE Grove-av.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A SMART BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS old, who has been accustomed to drive a grocery wagon and work in store; best of references required. 468 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER THIS morning at stables, 186 and 188 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE BOY WHO IS ACQUAINTED in the city, and used to drive express. Only a Scandinavian wanted. Call at 160 North Green-st, in the rear building.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John B. Reid, P. J. Keary, F. Tyrrell, Daniel Nunis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 222 Gravier-st, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good winter work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1226 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—10 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city, $10 to $25 a week guaranteed those applying at once at Room 17, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AND TEAMS—300 MEN and 100 teams to work upon the C. & P. R. R. Wages $2 per day for men, $4 for teams. Board $4 per week. HIGGINS BRO., contractors. Headquarters at Elmhurst, 16 miles west of Chicago, on Northwestern Railroad.

WANTED—UNLESS YOU BEAR THE REPUtation of being honest and industrious and can get along without your brandy, the Southwestern Colony of Colorado is a bad place to go to. If you are sober-minded and industrious, come and go along and secure a good home while you can. Office 250 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO UNDERSTANDS packing notions, who is steady and honest and can come well recommended. None other need apply. Call, for 4 days, at corner Michigan-av and Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 1,000 MEN for Menominee and M. & C. R. R. Wages from $2.25 to $2.50; free fare. Also some mill hands. Cheap tickets to the South. Apply to Chicago Employment Bureau, No. 25 West Lake-st, and No. 2 North Wells-st.

WANTED—30 MORE MEN FOR NORTHERN Pacific Railroad; wages $2 per day. 50 for Sparta Tunnel, $2.00 per day; work lasts till next May. 100 for Illinois, section work. 200 for Wisconsin, entirely free fare; no fees. 20 for sawmills. 10 for brickyards. 10 for city work. 10 for the South. Cheap tickets to the work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—50 TRACK LAYERS and iron men for the M. C. R. R.; wages $2.25, board $4; free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal, or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MAN to take agency in St. Louis for an established house in this city, $1,000 capital required for stock; this is a splendid chance for a sober industrious man. Address F 31, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONAS & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate—pays better than wages.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER AND GIRL waiters, at LAURIE'S European Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTed in grocery business, to sell and deliver. Golden Tea Store, corner Twenty-second and Indiana av.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE MISsissippi Central, 100 for the Wisconsin Central, 50 for the C. & P. Railroad, wages $2.25; 25 for city, wages $2.75 per day; steady work. Call at 23 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—TO LEAVE WEDNESDAY—200 railroad laborers for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Road; wages $2.25, board $4; free fare; steady work all winter. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR DIFFERENT kinds of work. If you want employment and are not afraid of work, apply at GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 212 East Washington-st, Room 23.

WANTED—THIS DAY—1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 to $2.25; board, $4; free fare for all; a steady winter's work given. We also want 75 sawmill hands to leave to-day; wages $26 and $35 per month and board; 15 for city work at $2.75 per day; 1 foreman who understands bridge work, &c. Cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—150 RAILROAD LABORERS; 25 sawmill hands; 50 men for city work; 15 for brickyard. Highest wages. 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—110 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD work; $6 per day; free fare to the work and work all winter. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old for an office; good references. Apply up-stairs at 131 State-st.

WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET TIP-TOP smart young man at 175 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO ACT AS porter, shipper, and janitor in an insurance office. One who writes rapidly and well. Address F 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK, ALso men and boys to work in brick yard. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call at 670 State-st. An opportunity for smart men to make money. GILL, BOLLAND & CO.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, on North Wells-st, between Erie and Hill-sts, one cemetery deed, and two warrantee deeds; all three held by William Kemper. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning the same to WILLIAM KEMPER, 539 Fullerton-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A SCOTCH TERRIER dog answering to the name of "Jack." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 16 Chapin-st, near corner of Noble-st and Milwaukee-av.

LOST—AN UNOPENED LETTER, POST-marked "Cleveland," and directed to 186 South Sangamon-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the above address.

FOUND—ON SOUTH JACKSON-ST, POCKET-book, containing a sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges, at 214 Buddan-st.

STRAYED—A SMALL BLACK MARE, WHITE star in forehead, white left hind foot. Any one returning same to subscriber will be liberally rewarded. J. R. TOWLE, 1455 Indiana-av.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, BRAND ON right side. Can be found at 16 Evans-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FUR-TRIMMED OVERcoat, at a sacrifice. Apply at 241 West Randolph-st, up stairs; entrance on Peoria.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 10-room house in one of the best localities in the city. Convenient to several lines of street cars. Furniture all new and of the best quality. Rooms full of boarders. Price [illegible] cash, or will trade for real estate. Address L 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—MOST ELEgant fixtures and counters, suitable for cigar and drug store; also a ten foot metal showcase, and an Indian figure. Apply 119 South Dearborn-st, Room 4, or 136 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTER AT LAURIE'S EUropean Hotel and Restaurant, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business done. BENNELL PRATT, attorney, State and United States, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,027.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, in a private family. Apply at 34 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl at 74 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do light general housework. Call at 134 North Sangamon-st (up stairs).

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three, at 424 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 466 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl at 72 West Lake-st, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 233 North Franklin-st, immediately. D. L. GALLERY.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 443 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERal housework. 645 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENERal housework. Apply at 304 West Erie-st, near Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 137 Twenty-sixth-st, near Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. 878 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in private family. 311 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 43 HAMILTON-av.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FROM CITY AND COUNtry, who are willing to work, can find good homes in the best families by applying to Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 245 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 1123 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 543 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for first-class families, at Employment Room for Ladies, 243 Division-st, near Larrabee. No fees.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL OR WOMan for cooking and general housework. Good wages. Family small. Apply at 244 South Green-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; family small; references required. 989 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework and a woman to wash. Come early. 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 14 NORTH GREEN-ST, A GOOD cook. To one that understands her business will pay good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL; ALSO A girl for general housework, in a private boarding-house; good wages paid. Apply 128 Sherman-st, between Polk and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL WHO UNDERstands sewing, for two small children; must have references. Apply at 1227 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY, ONE that can cook, wash, and iron. Call at No. 18 North May-st, between Lake and Randolph, immediately.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of children, at Hyde Park. Inquire at 511 Wabash-av, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook at 508 Wabash av; also an up-stairs girl.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL; also girl to wash, iron, and assist in kitchen. Come prepared to stay. 890 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PANTRY GIRL. CALL AT METropolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, and highest wages paid. 743 West Washington-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN A PRIvate family, a middle aged woman to sew. Address M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORESS THAT THORoughly understands new work and repairing; good wages and steady work. Apply at 212 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DRESS AND CLOAKMAKERS; experienced hands can apply at 237 West Madison-st. CHARLES GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—A NO. 1 DRESSMAKER; ALSO, A stylish milliner. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 10 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m., at 497 Wabash-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS, FOR CITY; splendid chance for good canvassers. GILL, BOLLAND & CO., 670 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS. Apply to R. H. HUTCHINSON, corner Wabash-av and Twenty-second-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT—A LARGE, PLEASANT room, furnished, for two gentlemen or man and wife, with board.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST, GREEN WILLOW House. $1.00 per day, $4.00 to $6.00 per week. Nice rooms, 100 beds, first-class table.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST, BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—To rent, with board, rooms for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House. Rooms to rent, with board by the week, day, or meal.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room; also, back room, furnished, and board for gentleman and wife and two gents. Modern conveniences.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED parlor to rent, with board; also front single room; references given and required.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms for gentlemen and wives, and small rooms for single gentlemen. Good table, bath room with hot and cold water, gas, &c. A few day boarders also taken. Terms moderate.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD, WITH nicely-furnished room, suitable for single gentleman.

634 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—TEN BOARDERS wanted; good board and warm bedrooms.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURnished back parlor, with first-class board, for gent and wife. Pleasant location, quiet home comforts; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Cars pass the door.

WEBER HOUSE, 184 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board, from $5 to $8 per week. Day board, $5 per week. Transient, $2 per day.

### South Side.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUIT OF FURnished front rooms to rent, with board.

499 BURNSIDE-ST (DEARBORN), NEAR Twenty-ninth—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, at very low rates, for single or married persons.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen for the winter. McALLISTER.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room for two gentlemen with hot and cold water and first-class table. References required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front alcove room, on second floor, unfurnished, with first class board.

1230 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, a few single gentlemen.

BOARD, WITH ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, can be obtained at 532 Wabash-av. References exchanged.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first class board at moderate rates.

### North Side.

205 BUSH-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING house. Mrs. BUCK.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY BOARDING IN PRIVATE family of Methodist persuasion, convenient to Clark and East Madison-st, by single gentleman. Address JOHN STEWART, 144 and 146 East Madison-st.

BOARD—BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN IN THE vicinity of Twenty-sixth-st, east of State; references given. Address R 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE NORTH OF TWENty-fifth-st and east of State for gentleman, wife, and child, two single gentlemen, and single lady. Address J A, 810 Michigan av.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH pleasantly furnished room, on South Side east of State and north of Sixteenth-st, on or about Oct 20; terms must be moderate, including fire; no notice taken of answers that do not state price, etc. Address W 48, Tribune Branch office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM MAYNARD, DR. MATHEW CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell any truth about anything you wish to know. Dr. M. cures paralysis, rheumatism, sore eyes, deafness, fits, seminal weakness, liver complaint, consumption, asthma, and all chronic and female diseases. Cures guaranteed. 291 West Madison-st.

MADAM LORD WILL HOLD SPIRIT CIRCLES Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, at 7:30. Chicago Spirit Rooms, 341 West Madison-st. Mediums wanted.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS—MRS. C. M. Sawyer, the world renowned Physical and Test Medium, takes pleasure in announcing to the friends and advocates of spiritualism that she will give a series of Physical and Test Manifestations on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at her residence, No. 10 North Ada-st, commencing at 8 p. m. Private sittings can be obtained during the hours of 2 to 6 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

## MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Furnace's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE lathes, all sizes. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 9 FOOT BED, 24x26; TWO 5 foot, 24x24; two 8-foot, 28x28; one 7-foot, 26x28 iron planers for sale low by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WOOD PLANER EVER made; beats anything made at Worcester. Call and see them. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE: One stationary engine, nearly new, 10 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke; 1 main shaft, fly wheel, and 1 band wheel 7 feet 4 inches diameter, 12 inch face, pump, heater, steam pipe, safety valve, complete, will be sold cheap. Also one Daniels' planer and one Woodworth surfacer. Address Springfield Manufacturing Co., L. B. CONVERSE, Supt, Springfield, Ill.

THOSE IN WANT OF WOOD WORKING MAchinery, will be pleased to learn that we now keep in stock the well-known Witherby, Rugg & Richardson's Planers, and Matchers, &c., and have full control for the sale of these machines in the city and the West generally. Being the only machines of the kind that will at all compare for durability, simplicity of construction, and smoothness of work, with the premium machines built by the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, in whose store a full stock of machinery [illegible] kinds is constantly kept on hand, including all sizes of engines and boilers, saws, shingle, and heading machinery, &c., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Treasurer, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES, boilers, steam and power pumps, boiler pumps, hose, portable hoisting engines, &c. J. G. MARRIAN, General Agent, 35 South Canal-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW FIRST-CLASS parlor and bedroom furniture, cheap for cash, at 735 West Lake-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, ETC., by a thorough business man of 30 years' experience in Chicago; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN MAN, aged 28 years, 6 years' experience as commercial traveler, wishes a situation as traveling salesman for a dry goods, grocery, or manufacturing company; reference A 1. Address F. MERVIN, Burke's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS AND spirit merchants—A young man has had 5 years experience of the tea, wine, and spirits business; is only a few days in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address H, 484 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN AND commission house; have some acquaintance with men who buy in this market. Address K 92, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG man, 16 years old, in wholesale house; good penman; quick at figures; can come well recommended. Address A. LIBERT, 150 Fourth-av.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to learn the tinner's trade. Address C. P. F., Box 744, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN MOULder. A foreman moulder of large experience, will be disengaged Nov. 1. Advertiser has a good practical knowledge of all descriptions of machinery moulding, both land and marine. Best of references. Address Wm. McCOLBERY, P. O. Box 225, Boston, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A competent and reliable person who will shortly be disengaged. Is well acquainted with hoisting engines and heating apparatus. First-class city references. Address F 53, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AND to be generally useful about a private family, by a young man; American; good references. Address U 62, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for some wholesale grocery house; have three years' experience, and am well known on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, and the Northwestern Railroads; will make my first trip at my own expense if desired. Address E 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has got a horse and buggy, to do outside business for some first class party. Address T 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERMANENT ONE, by a practical business man who can loan his employer a few thousand dollars. Address D 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CONversant with French, German, and English languages, in any store or office, to write and make himself generally useful. Address U 17, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook. Apply at 156 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work, in a private family. Call at 46 Pickney av, near Archer av cars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, in an American family, to take care of children, and can play piano. Address O 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a first class private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 459 Fourth-st, near Paulina.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good references given. Apply for three days at 357 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXCELlent German girls, to cook, wash, and iron, or second work in private families. MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 245 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as cook; well accustomed to English cooking; lately came from Canada. The best of reference to be given if required. No. 131, corner of Leavitt and Adams-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second-work or to help in housework. Call at 132 North Peoria-st, Tuesday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do second work or kitchen-work in a small, nice family. References if required. Call or address 296 Desplaines-st, near Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork for board and have six leisure hours a day to work for self. Address, for two days, E. BROWN, 917 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply 140 Rucker-st, between Chicago av. and Second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, to do general housework in small, respectable, private families. Please call at rear of 71 [illegible]-st, near Wentworth av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and second girl, with good references. Call at 293 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 115 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable girl. 131 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 8 GOOD COOKS; 5 girls in private families; 3 dining-room girls; 2 laundry women, and 2 girls together in private family. Call at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for second work or as nurse. Call, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 18 Alston-road.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL in a first-class place, to do kitchen work. Call for two days, at No. 181 Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES CAN BE ACcommodated with suitable German and Scandinavian help at Employment Room for Ladies, 243 Division-st, near Larrabee.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at 272 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. No one who has boarders need apply. 13 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse or for second work. Can give good recommendation. Apply at 535 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DINING room girls in a respectable place; references given. Call at 442 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEAT OR pastry cook in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Call at 31 Blair-st, rear of No. 13 Canalport-av, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work in private family; Hyde Park preferred. Call at 534 South Morgan-st.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO LADIES, HAVing Singer machines, desire sewing of any description to take home. Address PARKS, east side Page-st, rear 551 West Lake-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—HELP FOR BOATS and vessels furnished promptly by MRS. V. REISS, 80 Sherman-st, near Rock Island Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a photograph gallery as printer; understands her business. References given. Address P. O. Box 353, Hudson, Lenawee County, Mich.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTENSIVE LIME AND STONE QUARRY in Wisconsin for sale; all in nice running order, with 3 good kilns, producing daily 250 bbls lime, with the sale established, good profits. The whole works with six good horses, wagons, carts, railroad switch, barns, houses, tools, everything in complete running order for $6,000; part cash; balance can be made out of the business in a few months; price asked is only half what it cost. Full particulars, No. 82 North Clinton-st. MERCHANT & HOLDEN.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR sale, located on one of the best corners in Chicago; must be sold soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 376 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN the most excellent location, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A BAR IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day. Apply to A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED and established, in the most desirable part of the city; a great bargain, for cash; very good reasons for selling. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

GROCERY STOCK, HORSE AND WAGON, liquors and license for sale, cheap for cash, or exchange for real estate in good locality. Call at [illegible] Division-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A SPLENDID HOTEL on North Side for sale; five years' lease; doing a first-class business now. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST laundries running in the city; will be sold cheap, for cash. Address S, 305 West Erie-st.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING Liberal Republican weekly newspaper in one of the best portions of Illinois is offered for sale; good reasons given for selling; a half interest will be sold to the right man. Address TYPO, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—I WILL SELL OUT THAT old established millinery and notion store at [illegible] South Halsted-st. No better place in the city. Cause, sickness.

SAW MILL FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE BLANdy's circular saw mill; saws, 58 and 30. J. C. MERRIMAN, 56 South Canal-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, KNOWN as Baltimore House, for sale, cheap. No. 64 North Canal-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-established wholesale fruit, nut, and fancy grocery business; reasons for selling, too much other business to attend to. Apply at 114 West Lake-st, or 137 North Wells-st.

THE LEASE AND PART FIXTURES OF a first class bar and billiard room, for sale. Good location, and well adapted to a first-class lager beer saloon. Apply immediately to M. T. MORSE, 189 South Desplaines-st.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLORS, No. 398 South Clark-st, for sale. The owner being about to leave the city, a great bargain may be secured by calling at once.

$150 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN permanent business paying from $20 to $50 weekly. Inquire to-day from 10 to 12, or Monday. R. NEELEY, 1267 Prairie av.

$800. CHANCE EXTRAORDINARY. HALF interest in a business thoroughly respectable, paying a few thousands at once. Orders on hand. Address G 23, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 524 State-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR sale and to rent by G. C. KNOPFEL, 609 Wabash-av. Pianos sold payable in installments.

OLD BOOKS—BOUGHT FROM A SINGLE VOLume to an entire library. Call or address the old Antiquarian Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 99 East Harrison-st, between Post Office and State-st.

STORES AND ALL SORTS OF BUSINESS stands bought and sold on liberal terms. Those wishing to sell or purchase, address CHICAGO EXCHANGE, Tribune office.

THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FIRST-class piano at a low price, should call and examine the superior instruments manufactured by Baum & Kerr, Albrecht & Co., Arlington Piano Co. For sale by G. C. KNOPFEL, 609 Wabash-av.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIESMA, 387 South Clark-st, between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing or other respectable and paying business. Particulars in full. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS AND carts, to haul coal; a good price paid. Apply to M. T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st, and 115 Kinzie-st.

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2 MARBLE FRONT AND 2 brick residences, South Side; 4 good houses on West Side; 3 houses in suburban towns; 6 good farms. For sale—6 lots on Taylor-st near Halsted; $9,000 modern brick house on Jackson-st, cheap; 4 different tracts of cheap acre property adjacent to the city. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 121 East Madison-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—150 FT FRONT CORNER OF VAN Buren and Sherman-sts; 196 ft front corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts; will rent for term of years. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st, in bank.

# THE CITY FATHERS.

### Vindication of the Aldermen from the Charge of Influencing the Appointment of Policemen.

### Passage of the Ordinance Providing for New Election Districts.

### The Lake Park to be Made a Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever.

### Thirteen Miles of Water-Pipe Already Laid this Season—Ten and a Half Miles More to be Laid.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Daggy in the Chair. Present Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for water pipe on Wilson street from Lake to Evans; for opening Menominee street; for a sewer on Archer avenue west of South Branch; for opening Mather street; from the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, asking authority to extend their tracks to Elston road; to vacate the assessment for widening Seeley street; from Edward Kehoe, for an abatement of the rent of city property leased by him.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was instructed to report an ordinance for lamp-posts on Clark street, from Twelfth to Twenty-second street; for a sidewalk on both sides of Fifth street, between Evans and Sixteenth; for opening Farrell street from Thirty-first to the river; for opening Sheridan place from Wentworth avenue to Grove street; for opening Elgin street from Stewart avenue to Grove street; to lay a pipe sewer on Franklin street, from Wisconsin to Centre; for a sidewalk on the west side of Fifth avenue, between Harrison and Polk; to abate the nuisance caused by the chimney of the tobacco factory corner of Ohio and LaSalle streets.

The Board of Fire and Police was instructed to put up fire alarm telegraph boxes at the corner of Oak and Larrabee, Oak and Wells, Clark and North avenue, and Hurlbut and Sigel, and to provide a telegraph instrument at the North Branch Police Station.

POLICE STATIONS.

Ald. Cullerton presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, That portion of the City of Chicago known as the Seventh and Eighth Wards, west of Halsted street, is now and has been for some time past infested with thieves and rowdies; and

WHEREAS, The said portion of the city is almost entirely without the protection of the police; and

WHEREAS, The law-abiding citizens in said locality believe that a suitable house can be rented at a moderate rent in a central position, and a squad of men placed therein for the safety and protection of the said portion of the city, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Police be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a building and detailing a force of men for the protection of said locality.

Ald. Busse presented the following, which was adopted:

*Ordered*, That the Board of Public Works be respectfully requested to suspend, for one week, all action for entering into a contract for the erection of the Huron Street Police Station, to give the residents on that street and elsewhere time to procure another site for the same, to be given to the city in exchange for the lot on Huron street.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Dixon offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

WHEREAS, There is a large number of ordinances and petitions before this Council, and also the Board of Public Works, for local improvements in different parts of the city, which are in great need of said improvements and ought not to be delayed; and

WHEREAS, By Section 20 of Article 9 on special assessments for local improvements, it is made the duty of the City Council, before said improvement can be proceeded with, to appoint three of its members, or any other three competent persons, who shall make an estimate of the cost of the improvements contemplated by such ordinances, including labor, material and all other expenses attending the same, and the cost of making and levying the assessment, and shall report the same in writing to said Council, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Council now proceed to appoint three of its members, or any other three competent persons, who shall make an estimate of the cost of the improvements contemplated by such ordinances.

THE POUND MASTER.

Ald. Tracey submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The money being appropriated two years ago for the erection of a building for the Pound Master of the South Division, and as yet no preparation has been made for the erecting of said building; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to cause the erection of said building immediately, and to report to this Council, at the next regular meeting, the cause of such delay.

ALDERMANIC PATRONAGE.

Ald. Holden said he had examined the books of the Police Commissioners since they began appointing under the new system, where each applicant had to have five reputable citizens to vouch for him. He had obtained a full list since that time,—Feb. 26,—being moved thereto by the statements made before the Citizens' Committee, that the demoralization of the police force was largely due to appointments being made on the recommendation of Aldermen. Out of ninety-two persons appointed, twenty only had been recommended by Aldermen, as follows: Dixon, five; McAvoy, one; Hickey, one; Cullerton, two; Bailey, one; Clowry, two; Bateham, two; Powell, one; Sweet, two; Witbeck, one; Gill, one; Schmidt, three; Stout, four; McCaffrey, two; Carney, two, and Busse, one. The Aldermen of nine wards recommended no one. He believed that that showing was a sufficient vindication of the Board of Aldermen from this charge.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

On motion of Ald. Knickerbocker, the subject of new election districts was taken up, and the ordinance passed without discussion.

The ordinance provides for only one voting place in the First Ward, that being all that is deemed necessary.

The Second Ward is for the same reason divided into two precincts, Clark street being the dividing line.

The Fourth Ward is divided into four precincts. The First is bounded by Sixteenth, Twenty-second, lake and Wabash avenue; the Second by Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, lake, and Michigan avenue; the Third by Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Michigan avenue, and Clark street; the Fourth by Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Wabash avenue, and Clark street. The number of precincts is not changed, but the boundaries of the First and Fourth are altered.

The Eight Ward is divided into eight precincts, the First lying between the river and Twelfth, Mitchell and Jefferson streets; the Second between the river, Mitchell, Sixteenth, and Jefferson; the Third, between Twelfth, Jefferson, Mitchell, and Halsted; the Fourth between Mitchell, Jefferson, Sixteenth, and Halsted; the Fifth between Twelfth, Halsted, Mitchell, and Centre avenue; the Sixth between Mitchell, Halsted, Sixteenth, and Centre avenue; the Seventh between Twelfth, Centre avenue, Sixteenth, and Loomis; the Eighth between Twelfth, Loomis, Sixteenth, and the city limits.

The Ninth Ward is divided into ten precincts, the First being bounded by Van Buren, the river, Polk and Jefferson; the Second by Polk, the river, Twelfth, and Jefferson; the Third by Van Buren, Jefferson, Polk, and Halsted; the Fourth by Polk, Jefferson, Twelfth, and Halsted; the Fifth by Taylor, Halsted, Twelfth, and May; the Sixth by Taylor, May, Twelfth, and Loomis; the Seventh by Wissam and Gurley, Aberdeen, Taylor, and Loomis; the Eighth by Gurley, Halsted, Taylor, and Aberdeen; the Ninth by Van Buren, Aberdeen, Wissam and Gurley, and Loomis; the Tenth by Van Buren, Halsted, Gurley, and Aberdeen.

The Tenth Ward is divided into four districts, bounded as follows: First, by the river, Van Buren, Halsted, and Monroe; Second, by the river, Monroe, Halsted and Randolph; Third, by Halsted, Van Buren, Aberdeen, and Monroe; the Fourth by Halsted, Monroe, Aberdeen, and Randolph.

THE LAKE PARK.

Ald. McAvoy submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The present condition of the Lake Park between Randolph street and Park row is unhealthy and unsightly, and a disgrace to our city; but that, by a judicious expenditure of the balance of the appropriation, might be made one of the most charming breathing-places for our people; and

WHEREAS, The occupants, who have been permitted to occupy a portion of the same, have been notified to vacate by the middle of October, and as it is the intention of all, or nearly all, to do so, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Public Works proceed at once to fill up the holes and excavations therein to the level of the grade of Michigan avenue with *debris* or other material during the coming winter, and, in the spring cause the same to be sodded and necessary walks to be laid out, trees planted, and such other improvements to be made as the public wants may demand.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for

Five lamp posts on Ranson from Rush to Pine; twenty-three on Clark from Chicago avenue to Division; eleven on Schiller from Clark to Franklin; eight on Sigel from Wells to Sedgwick; one at the corner of Larrabee and Alaska; two on Goethe between Clark and Dearborn; eleven on Larrabee from Crosby to Division; five on Sedgwick from Sophia to Center; one at the corner of Chicago avenue and [illegible]; nine on Pine, from Chicago avenue to Walton place; ten on Larrabee north of Menomonee; nine on Ohio from Wells to Kingsbury; six on Franklin from Menomonee to Wisconsin; three on Belden place; three on Michigan street from Pine to St. Clair; nineteen on Sedgwick street from North avenue to Wisconsin street; which were referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

For the vacation of parts of alleys in sub Block 13, Block 11, Sheffield's Addition, which was passed.

An order requesting the Fort Wayne and Northwestern Roads to plank the roadway on Canal street, from Kinzie to Fulton, which was passed.

WATER PIPE.

The Board reported as follows:

By a resolution of your honorable body of July 2, 1872, authority was given to the Comptroller to borrow temporarily the sum of $150,000 to be expended in extending the water mains during the present season. The following statement shows what has been done by the Board in purchasing and laying water-pipe during the present season:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of miles purchased | 17½ |
| Number of miles laid in the spring | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Estimated cost of laying, including branches and connections | $[illegible] |
| Estimated cost of the 17½ miles purchased this year | 148,000 |
| Total estimated expenditure for the present year | $[illegible] |

Amount of pipe already laid this year..13 miles.
Amount of pipe yet to be laid this year..10½ miles.

When the foregoing 23½ miles of pipe are all laid, there will yet remain a very large demand unsatisfied.

It will be necessary for the Council to make further provision, by temporary loan, for the pipe already purchased, in order to have it all laid and ready for use the present season.

In view of the deficiency of funds as above set forth, and of the great demand for water in districts not yet supplied, the Board recommend that a further temporary loan of $100,000 be made and applied to the extension of water-pipe.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

VIADUCTS.

The Board report that the plans have been prepared for the viaduct over the railroad track on Canal street, at Sixteenth, and a careful estimate made of the cost, amounting to $67,500, which is about $12,000 in excess of an estimate prepared for the same work last year. The difference is partly in the rise in price of labor and material since that time, and partly a change of grade. The Board understand the railroad companies will pay the cost of piers, abutments, and superstructure. The amount appropriated by the Council is $30,000, or but little more than half the amount required. With such a deficiency the Board do not feel at liberty to proceed till authorized by the Council.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Sixteenth and last report of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School was presented and ordered printed.

RAILROADS.

The ordinance giving the right of way into the city to the Decatur & State Line, Canada Southern, and Chicago & Illinois Railroads, was made the special order for Monday.

The ordinance to allow James H. Laughlin to lay down side tracks across Grove street was taken up, and a remonstrance presented, and the whole matter recommitted.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, recommending the tabling of the resolution directing the Chicago & Pacific Road to take its track off of North avenue, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath supported his resolution, and favored a temporary loan in order to have the new bridge at North avenue built at once, so that the railroad company could be compelled to build the viaduct there.

Ald. Gill had called on the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance requiring old roads, where they came in alongside new ones, to join in building viaducts. He, too, wanted the viaduct at North avenue built at once.

Ald. Ogden also wanted the railroad to build the viaduct before crossing North avenue.

Ald. Woodman said the railroad people were willing to build the viaduct, but the Board of Public Works had no money to build the bridge. He moved to lay the whole matter over, and call on the Board for information.

Ald. McGrath offered the following as a substitute for the entire matter:

ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, directed to compel the Chicago Railroad Company to build their viaduct over North avenue during the time specified in the ordinance.

It was adopted.

FINANCE.

The adverse report of the Committee on Finance on the claim of George M. French for damages for the loss of a scow while navigating the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, was laid over.

The adverse report of the same Committee on the claim of A. F. Buschick for compensation was concurred in.

The adverse report of the same Committee on the application of the widow of Officer O'Meara for relief was taken up.

Ald. Holden opposed the report, and proposed that the City should appropriate for Mrs. O'Meara the sum of $1,000.

Ald. McGrath and Dixon favored the motion.

It was ruled out of order.

After further discussion in which it was stated no appropriation could legally be made the report was not concurred in—yeas, 12; nays, 17.

Ald. Holden offered his motion in the form of an order.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

## COMMERCE AND ART.

### Description of the Interior of the New Chamber of Commerce—All About the Pictorial Ornamentation — Suggestive Allegorical Paintings—The Finest and Most Richly-Ornamented Hall of the Kind in the World.

The hall of the new Chamber of Commerce has received its last ornamental touches. With its fine proportions, the flood of light from its many large windows, and the rich coloring of its ceiling and walls, it presents a strikingly handsome appearance. The frescoing of the ceiling is in elegant pattern. There is a large oval in the centre, two smaller ones at right angles to it, and ten panels of different sizes. The ovals are of sky-blue, and the larger one is relieved by light, fleecy clouds. The panels are all of a delicate green tint, scarcely distinguishable from blue. The general arrangement of colors is judicious, beginning with the prevailing tint of blue in the centre of the ceiling, which fades first into pale green, and then into sober drab and gray upon the walls. The panels, at the ends and sides, are adorned with scroll-work, relieved by fancy sketches. The scroll-work upon the panels at the end of the ceiling supports clusters of brightly-colored flowers, fruit, and sheaves; those at the sides sustain shields bearing appropriate devices. On one shield is an anchor, on the other a sword and sickle.

The ceiling terminates in a crennellated border of dark lines, from the points of which depend delicate fantastic ornaments of buds, acorns, and leaves. Both the border and the cornice below it are darkly colored, and might seem a little dull and heavy, were not the hall flooded with light in every nook and corner. Midway the border, on each side and at the ends of the hall, are pictures neatly painted. That at the north end represents the American eagle clasping the legendary arrows, and holding in his talons a scroll displaying the legend—E PLURIBUS UNUM. At the south end, the nation's bird is seen, with outspread wings, upon a rock amid the angry waves, the city and shipping being visible in the distance. Those at the sides are more elaborate. On the east side appears a female gleaner, of lifesize, carrying a sheaf and sickle; a landscape stretches out behind her; exactly opposite stands a sailor leaning on a capstan; the lake and city, with wharves and shipping forming the background of the picture. The music balcony, at the south end, forms a handsome ornament, while, at the same time, it relieves the general bareness of the wall. The officers' desk, at the north end, is of dark wood, rich, solid, elaborate, and handsome. The chief pictorial ornaments of the room are at the side of the window behind the chair of the President. These are two large allegorical paintings, not, of course, in the grandest style of art, but still well done, and suggestive. That on the left represents the angel of destruction flying over Chicago with an inverted torch, from which sparks fall in showers upon the devoted roofs of the city. The face and figure are not entirely wanting in grace and spirit. A portion of Washington street and a part of the old Chamber of Commerce appear in the foreground. The picture on the right represents the angel of peace returning to bless the city in its desolation. Before her troop two cherubs, one bearing an editorial waste basket filled with the fruits of the season, and the other, clad in the scantiest attire, carries in his tiny arms two uncut rolls of some woven fabric, one apparently blue jeans from a rural loom, and the other red flannel of the sanguineous hue known as Solferino. The picture last mentioned excels the other in warmth of tone, drawing, and general artistic execution. A view of the old chamber, and a portion of Washington street before the fire adorns a panel in the southwest corner of the hall, the panel being made in imitation of a window, through which the view is supposed to be seen. In a corresponding place in the opposite is a companion picture of the ruins immediately after the conflagration. A rich wainscoting surrounds the hall, rising to the height of six feet. From the wainscot to the ceiling the entire ornamentation, including the cornice and border, is in imitation of mosaic. The panels between the windows are a shade of drab, relieved by unobtrusive strips of color. Between the arches of the windows, and in various spaces and corners about the walls and ceiling, there is fine mosaic, elegant in its minute detail. Beside the main border where the walls meet the ceiling, there are two others, encircling the hall, similar in color, but narrower; one crowning the wainscots, and the other at the base of the arches surmounting the windows. The hall is probably the finest in the country devoted to similar uses, and scarcely second to any built for the more comprehensive purposes of art.

## COUNTY AFFAIRS.

### Meeting of the Commissioners—The Judges of Election to Be Appointed on Wednesday—Another Opinion from the County Attorney.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Messrs. Ashton, Stearns, Wahl, Lonergan, Jones, Crawford, Harris, Skelly, Pahlman, Roelle, and Harrison.

COOK COUNTY INSANE.

The Superintendent of Public Charities stated he had been notified by the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum to receive seventeen patients, paupers, belonging to Cook County.

It was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S CLERKS.

The County Attorney, in reply to a resolution of the Board as to the particular fund out of which the clerks' expenses of the County Collector's office should be paid, gave an elaborate opinion to the effect that it should be out of the fees of the Collector's office.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE NEW JAIL.

The Committee on Public Buildings submitted a report to the effect that on the 17th they had advertised for proposals for the construction of the foundation of the jail, and had received and opened various proposals, which have been already published, and recommended the letting of the contract to M. B. Bailey, for $38,500.

The report was concurred in.

A VOTING PRECINCT WANTED.

A petition of certain voters of the town of Lake, for the creation of an additional voting precinct, to lie south of Fifty-fifth street, was referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The select Committee to report names for Judges of Election were not ready to report, understanding the City would make new districts.

Mr. Wahl moved that when they adjourned, it be till Wednesday afternoon, and make the election a special order for that day.

Mr. Harrison thought the time a little brief.

Mr. Wahl thought both sides could be ready.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO EXECUTE CONTRACTS.

Mr. Wahl offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in all cases where this Board, or any Committee thereof, by authority of this Board, shall enter with any written contract for any county purpose, the Chairman of this Board shall be and he is hereby, authorized to execute the same, for and on behalf of the Board of County Commissioners, and attested by the Clerk of this Board under seal.

It was adopted.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers offered a resolution which was adopted, for the payment to John F. Gray of $3,000 on account of the artesian well he is sinking on the Poor-House farm.

The Board then adjourned.

## THE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

### Opening of the Course Last Evening—Edmund Yates "At Home" to an American Audience.

### His Views of "Modern Society"—An Easy Amble Among Common Themes.

The Star Lecture course opened most auspiciously at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last evening. The weather was propitious, and the favorite English novelist had long before established very pleasant terms with many of the audience. The gathering was large. The opening feature, a brief and choicely-selected musical programme, was well received, and the Organ Overture by Falk, the March, and the "*Salve Maria*" solo, by Miss Hastreiter, gave delight to a well-pleased assemblage, before whom, punctual to the hour, Edmund Yates entered at a side door and took his place, unannounced, at the desk, upon which he laid hat, gloves, and manuscript. Each were resorted to alike and equally, and only as properties of the occasion during the free and easy handling of his theme that consumed the following hour. A feature of the evening was lacking in the absence of the cartoons in crayon from Frith, the painter of "Derby Day." These were unfortunately detained *en route*, though they will be in readiness at the repetition of the lecture this evening to the West Side ticket-holders of the Star Course. Mr. Yates conquered his disability most happily, and caused his audience to wonder how the cartoons could have added to the enjoyment of the evening, for certainly he left their lack to be very little apparent. The lecture was the farthest possible remove from a didactic performance or an elaborate essay. It was quite humorous parlor talk.

Mr. Yates did not give any general description of "Modern Society." He merely took two incidents of the life of society—"Going to the Sea-side," and "Giving Evening Parties"—and illustrated them by humorous sketches. You run down to Brighton—the English Newport—to escape bores, perhaps. In order to go, however, it is necessary to get permission from the doctor. The contrast between the physicians consulted by men and those in whom women put their faith was very sharply pointed out. The audience relished this description, and applauded it very heartily. Mr. Yates hit off very neatly the letter-bearing bore—the person who comes up from the country, carrying a formidable letter of introduction from some country cousin, under whose roof you have been entertained. On the strength of this letter, this fearful man with a red face and a hat with long fluff, bores you for six weeks—sits at your elbow in the theatre, laughs in the wrong place, and continually asks you in a loud tone of voice what the actor is saying.

The lecturer gave a humorous account of the usual routine of life at the celebrated watering-place. He sketched the discomforts to which both sexes put themselves merely for the sake of saying that they were at Brighton. Just before returning the visitor was introduced behind the scenes of the cosy theatre, and the contrast between the rehearsal in the daytime and the acting at night was admirably sketched.

Mr. Yates then turned his attention to "Evening Parties," which he divided into two kinds—the quiet evening party, with a "little music," and the regular evening party, with dancing and a supper. In dealing with the former he gave the "amateur tenor," which was one of the most enjoyable hits of the evening. The lecturer rendered, with convulsing effect, part of the song which this snobbish individual is in the act of giving in his best style, when the door opens and "James" announces Mr. Smith in stentorian tones. In the regular evening party the belle of the entertainment and the funny man divided attention equally. The lecturer told again some stories of the latter person upon which time's tooth seemed to be powerless. And then, just as the lecturer seemed in the easiest flow of humor, and every one in the audience had settled cosily back to enjoy what seemed the mid career of the entertainment—he stopped. This is, perhaps, after all, the highest achievement of any speaker, to come to an end while his listeners are on the very best of terms with him, and wonder at the suddenness of the pull up.

A few words as to Mr. Yates, whose tour in the United States will make him many friends. He is in his forty-first year, of prepossessing presence, an easy, graceful, well-spoken gentleman,—at home, a busy journalist and *litterateur*. His serial story, the "Yellow Flag," is still publishing week by week in "All the Year Round." As associated with the London *Daily News* he will send to that paper his letters from this country, and we doubt if Chicago will not give him a theme in his day or two of observation of our Great Rebuilding. We predict for Mr. Yates a thoroughly successful tour among his American cousins, and for the Star Lecture Course a brilliant and satisfactory season, if a good beginning is a safe criterion.

## AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The new domestic drama, "The Rogue's March," was played at McVicker's Theatre last evening. The scene is laid, as the public has already been informed, in a wild frontier region. It seemed a long step from the trim, well-kept, and fashionable Saratoga to the barren and desolate village of Stony Gulch. The prevailing tone of the play is quiet and pastoral, making it appear like the dramatization of one of Bret Harte's idyls of California life. The plot was given in our issue of Sunday, and, as the personages are few, and the action complicated by not many startling incidents, little remains to be said in regard to the performance. The rehearsals had been long, and the study careful. It was at all points apparent that all the hidden meaning of the piece, all that there was effective in the situations, had been recognized and brought to the surface. There was a good deal of excellent stage carpentry visible, and the scenery, although not brilliant, was quite realistic. The different mountain views were true to nature, and the interiors were remarkable for a homely correctness of detail equally agreeable to the sense. The dialogue of "The Rogue's March" has nothing stilted or artificial about it; perhaps it errs a little in the direction of simplicity. The language is such as common people use in everyday life, simple, homely, and free from slang, except where the situation seems to require a vigorous infusion of coarse vernacular. The prologue does not impress the critic as strong, the limited amount of action being spread out over too much surface. It closes, however, with a highly realistic picture, which won last evening considerable applause. The gradual culmination of the interest in the three succeeding acts is managed with a certain degree of skill that was in every instance duly recognized by a kindly-disposed audience. In the leading part, that of the inebriate *Major Gideon*, Mr. McVicker showed that none of his skill and intelligence in interpreting character had forsaken him. His simulation of drunkenness was good, and there were occasional bursts of pathos, and tender parental love, that brought tears to the eyes of many auditors. But his snatches of song did not always seem to fit nicely where they were inserted. When the maudlin *Beeles* sings, his numbers are ridiculous because they are so utterly bad; but the songful strains of *Major Gideon* are not so vile as to be absurd, nor so good as to win admiration. Besides, they are at times slightly inopportune, and confuse the spectator as to the real condition of the inebriate, that is, whether he is drunk and unconscious of his condition, or sober and entirely self-intelligent. Mrs. Myers played *Dolly* prettily, and Mr. O'Neil fully satisfied the requirements of the part of *John Hallijohn*. The remaining *roles* were all filled in a manner that showed a full and complete knowledge of the business in hand. From the end of the prologue until the curtain fell the interest of the audience in the progress of the action never flagged for a moment,—an interest that was frequently attested by earnest applause. The play will be continued on the stage until further notice.

THE GLOBE.

The Mathews Troupe began an engagement at the Globe on last evening, and were greeted with a very fair audience, both in point of quantity and quality. As a whole, the entertainment offered was pleasing, especially to that class of people who like variety. The programme is varied. First we have Feats of Flexibility by Master Frederick Mathews, followed by songs and dances by the "charming vocalist and danseuse," Miss Helene Smith, and then come the Victorellis, in their feats on the trapeze. "Select vocalisms," by Miss Sallie Mason, are followed by Signor David Costa's ballet, "Figlia del Demonio," which is very good. Miss Rosa Lee, in her budget of melody, is very fair. The "Mathews Troupe entertainment," consisting of a *pas de deux* by Millie Laurina and Mons. Theodore, and a character duet by Miss Polominia and Master Frederick, is entertaining, while the "feats of the gymnasia," by the Mathews Troupe, equal the feats of any acrobats who have visited this city in the last few years. "Carroll's Cork Album" furnishes lively work for the orchestra and actors, while the audience cannot resist applauding. Mdlle. Cerito repeats her "transformation dance of all nations," which is good, if not seen too often. Harry Richmond follows the "song and dance ballet" with a rich burlesque on the premieres danseuses, while Dick Carroll's "Mortar and Bricks," is excellent, the character being dressed to perfection, the singing fair, and the dancing best of all. Arthur Gregory and Mons. Theodore, in their triple bar act, acquit themselves creditably. Patti Rosa trips the "light fantastic" and sings some racy songs. The concluding piece—a farce entitled "The Victim,"—furnishes the *finale* to the entertainment.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

A large audience assembled at Nixon's Amphitheatre on last evening to witness the performances of Roberts' Combination. The programme was varied, as was also the entertainment, but everything went off smoothly and the audience were well satisfied. Nearly all the troupe have before appeared in Chicago, and some of them are quite well-known to the patrons of "burnt-cork" entertainments. Billy Manning was "at home" in his several acts, and is as droll as ever. E. M. Hall picks his banjo with the same elastic fingers as in days of yore. Billy Pastor is a passably good singer, but is not very expressive, though he managed to create a great deal of good feeling between himself and the gods in the gallery who enjoyed the song of "Down in a Coal Mine" particularly, for the reason they all knew it by heart, and were invited to join in the chorus, which they did with a hearty good will. The gem of the evening, however, was the "grand trio" of Messrs. Oberist, Tyrell, and Gardner, who received a well merited *encore* for their rendition of the song "Come where my Love Lies Dreaming." The "Man with the Talking Hand" (Jester) gave an interesting specimen of what practice will accomplish, even in teaching a hand to talk. Sergeant John Burke's Zouave drill was very fair, without being particularly interesting. The Weston Sisters sing and dance very well, but the auditorium is too large to hear them to advantage. Taken altogether, the programme is a very good one, and large houses will undoubtedly be the rule.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy was filled last evening with a large and enthusiastic crowd to see Tony Denier and company in the best of all pantomimes, "Humpty Dumpty." There were the "world-renowned specialties," such as the "wonderful spade dance," the "trained elephant," the "learned donkey," the "stilt performance," the clown's "dance in the air," the "great marble tableau," and the "grand transformation scene," at all of which the auditors, large and small, laughed consumedly. The performance will continue through this week.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The handsome little opera house of Mr. Myers improves on acquaintance. The acoustic properties are excellent, and it seems really a pleasure to sit in it and listen. The company has been strengthened this week, and will be made still more acceptable next week. Mr. J. H. Milburn was warmly received last evening in his budget of comic melodies, winning several recalls. The concert was agreeable, as the quartette is just getting into working order. There were several things on the bills that had an air of freshness, and that which was not really new was invested with an air of genuine humor and sentiment that won the heart of the audience. In the list of pieces comprised in the olio were the pleasant little acts, "The Rendezvous," and a "Trip to the Moon," which evoked much laughter.

## CRIME IN CHICAGO.

### The Committee of Twenty-Five Discuss Its Causes and Endeavor to Find a Remedy.

### Development of a Strong Feeling in Favor of Closing Saloons on Sunday.

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five for the purpose of prevention of crime and the punishment of criminals was held last evening at the Tax Commissioner's office. The meeting was called to order by Henry Greenebaum.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report rules for the government of the Committee made a report, saying that the object of the organization was to endeavor to suppress and punish crime; also recommending that standing Committees be appointed on the various subjects hitherto brought before the meeting, and that efforts be made to procure such amendments to existing laws as might be deemed proper.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Wicker asked Mr. Talcott, as head of the Police Department, what he considered the great source of crime, and the best means to eradicate it.

Mr. Talcott. Nine-tenths of the crime is brought about by drunkenness; if you enforce your existing laws against keeping open your saloons late on Saturday night and Sunday, your rowdyism and shooting affrays would in a great measure cease.

Mr. Wicker. Have not your Board the power to order the police to enforce the laws?

Mr. Talcott. Yes; but when I bring up the measure I am stared in the face by two noes,—Klokke and Sheridan. Politicians seemed to be afraid it would injure the Republican party if the Sunday laws were enforced. He further instanced the town of Lemont, where $600,000 per year was paid to workmen, and yet it cost the county more for the support of paupers than there were taxes paid, and there were forty-two saloons in full blast; in the town of Evanston, with double the population and no saloons, there were no paupers, and one Constable did the police business for the whole town.

Mr. Wicker suggested that if the tariff on license was raised up to $500, it would have a tendency to diminish the number of saloons, and make them of a more respectable character.

Mr. Prindiville said the respectable saloons were the ones that made the drunkards.

Mr. Talcott. Yes, they commence in the Sherman House, and finish up at Roger Plant's.

A desultory discussion arose as to the feasibility of licensing houses of ill-fame, and Mr. Talcott thought no good would arise from it, as there was a general sentiment in the community against licensing crime. In St. Louis it had been found to do no good whatever.

Mr. Wilce thought that if every time a saloon-keeper was convicted of violating the Sunday law, the Mayor should immediately revoke his license, and under no consideration again restore it, saloon-keepers would be very careful how they violated the law.

Mr. Greenebaum said that since the fire there had been a great influx of strangers, who did not intend to make Chicago their future home, and much of the crime could be traced to them.

Mr. Derickson thought that Prosecuting Attorneys ought to be appointed for the Police Courts.

Mr. Prindiville thought that existing laws ought to be enforced, especially keeping the saloons closed from Saturday night to Monday morning.

Mr. Holden made a report that he and Mr. Greenebaum had waited on the Mayor in reference to appointing a prosecutor for the Police Court.

Mr. Talcott thought the Police Court clerks could do all the business. He also called attention to the fact that thieves could get bail from their confederates while their victim was locked up in the County Jail as a witness, and generally being strangers, were unable to procure bail, and this fact deterred many strangers from prosecuting offenders.

The sentiment of the Committee was that some legal means should be adopted for taking depositions in such cases, and permitting the victim to go his way.

Mr. Turpin said some means should be adopted, by all means, to close saloons on Sunday.

Mr. Wicker thought that on the eve of an election it was the wrong time to enforce the Sunday law. Both parties were afraid of the liquor influence, and he thought it would injure the Republican party.

Mr. Wilce said the responsibility rested on the Mayor, and he should enforce the law. He said the Germans were not all opposed to shutting the saloons on Sunday. He would make no distinction between the lager beer saloons and the whiskey saloons.

Mr. Greenebaum remarked that plenty of hard-working Germans went out with their families on Sunday, and they would consider it a great hardship to be deprived of harmless amusement.

Mr. Prindiville thought if all the people were Germans it might be all right to open on Sunday; but there could be no distinction made between lager beer saloons and whiskey saloons.

Mr. Turpin insisted that as a first preliminary, the saloons should be closed from Saturday night to Monday morning.

Mr. Derickson said he was not afraid to face the question,—the good of society imperatively demanded that saloons should be closed on Sunday.

Mr. Wicker said the statistics showed that crime originated with Sunday and Saturday night drinking, and for the good of society saloons must be closed, although it might seem to interfere with the rights of some.

Mr. Turpin offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Committee that the sale of all intoxicating drinks, including malt or fermented liquors, ought to be prohibited absolutely from Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, to Monday morning.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be requested to enforce the laws to this effect from this date.

The general sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the resolutions but, in order to have a full vote in the Committee, the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Greenebaum thought that drunkards should be arrested and punished.

Mr. Prindiville thought the drunkards were not so much to blame as the men who sold them liquor in violation of law; they were the men who ought to be punished. As to the argument that it would not do to enforce the Sunday law until after election, he cared nothing for it; he was ready to vote now for the enforcement of all laws. There were as many Democrats on the Committee in favor of enforcing the law as Republicans.

Mr. Wicker said it would be hard to enforce the law until after election, but then, with a strong sentiment from the Committee, it could be enforced thoroughly in every part of the city,—lager beer saloons as well as whiskey saloons.

After further discussion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place in two weeks.

### The Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine.

A small payment down, and the balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $50, are the terms of the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother, or sister one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson Sewing Machine in every home in the State. Salesroom at 878 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

### A Valuable Invention.

Tingley's Automatic Heat Governor can be attached to hot air furnaces of any manufacture. This new invention equalizes the heat, and, by causing the consumption of all gases, smoke, and dust, proves very economical. The "Governor" can be obtained at No. 214 East Madison street. Mr. Edward Sutton, the agent, requires no money until the article performs its work in a satisfactory manner.

### Removal.

Mr. J. Esaias Warren, the well-known operator in real estate, formerly of No. 129 Dearborn street, more recently of No 418 Michigan avenue, has removed to his elegantly fitted up office, No. 18 Chamber of Commerce.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

### Cruelty in Chicago Slaughter-Houses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am much pleased to observe, in your valuable paper of yesterday, that this subject has been taken up by one of my countrymen. I have been in the States two years, travelling East and West, and have noticed that Chicago is not the only place where similar barbarity is resorted to. My aversion to notoriety is the sole reason why I did not myself bring it before the public. However, I hope now that the matter will not be allowed to drop, and that you, sir, will permit the columns of your journal to be used against the present practice until it is discontinued. I have in my possession the pole-ax as used in England. I sent for it for the special purpose of obviating this cruelty, and shall be happy to find some pushing manufacturer of such tools calling upon me to see it, for the purpose of introducing its use in this country generally. It must well pay the man who undertakes its introduction, besides his having the satisfaction of stamping out the practice of such great cruelty. Respectfully,

KINNARD KNOTT,
1166 South State street.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

The apple crop of Northeastern Kentucky has this season been unusually fine.

—The October dividends, payable at Boston, amount to $4,490,581. Of this amount the banks pay $1,437,509.

—It is reported that in one district of Siberia alone, 800,000 cattle have fallen victims to the cattle disease this year.

—The Berlin *Kladderadatsch*, a humorous paper, which, in 1848, was started on a capital of $30, is now worth $500,000.

## HOME POLITICS.

### Demonstration at the Fifth Ward Wigwam Last Evening.

### The Hon. W. C. Goudy Repudiates the Late Blanton Duncan Movement and Declines to be Its Candidate.

FIFTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fifth Ward at the Wigwam, on Douglas place, near Cottage Grove avenue.

The meeting was called to order by General R. W. Smith, who introduced Mr. Thomas Moran as the first speaker. He called attention to the Credit Mobilier question, which should certainly induce every good citizen to vote against Grant. No intelligent man could read the history of that swindle without being convinced that the present Administration was the most corrupt on the face of the globe. Mr. Hartranft, the Radical nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, had been convicted of gambling with and stealing the people's money, and yet the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh told the world that the success of Hartranft was necessary to the success of Grant. These men were accessories after the fact and equally guilty with the perpetrators. The campaign in Pennsylvania had become desperate, or Governor Geary would not have dared, on the advice of Cameron, to pardon two convicted felons, for the purpose of whitewashing Hartranft. Men of clear conscience could not sustain such conduct. He showed how the Southern people had been robbed and misruled by the carpet-baggers, a fact which had never been denied by the Administration press. Every honest man who had a soul would sympathize with them, and it was a patriotic duty to accept the hand they stretched forth for Reconciliation and Peace. Greeley had endeared himself to the hearts of his countrymen by the speeches he had recently made, and had made more votes by his noble and refined words than Grant could in a year, by telling the people "he hoped to see to-morrow what he did not see to-day."

Mr. Dwight Klinck believed the present Government was thoroughly rotten, and the people were determined to clear the Augean stables. He had never taken any stock in Grant. Although he had been Republican since 1856, and had voted for all Republican candidates from that time on, yet he did not support Grant four years ago, because he foresaw then that Grant would be a tool in the hands of corrupt men, and history had proved that he was not mistaken. He advocated the restoration of citizenship to the white men of the South, and demanded for them full amnesty. He also referred to the action Grant had taken in regard to the Relief bill. Logan did not think then that Grant was a Christian. He did not think Grant was the savior of this country, although Senator Ferry, of Michigan, whom the citizens of Chicago knew how to appreciate, said so. It was the soldiers, the people, who had saved the country, and not Grant. Grant had been tried, and had tried us; tried us as never a man tried us before. Never was there given to a man such glorious opportunities than to Grant, and yet he had turned out a complete failure, his only aim having been personal aggrandizement. Some people said they could not support Greeley because he was eccentric. It was true Greeley had one eccentricity which Grant had not. Greeley was always honest. He advised young men to take Horace Greeley for an example, and not General Grant. The doctrine was true that we could not prosper half slave and half free, nor could we prosper half friends and half enemies; and he was therefore in favor of joining hands with all men, regardless of party, who were honest and true, and in favor of restoring to the country peace and harmony.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Among the prominent visitors at the Liberal Headquarters, yesterday, were Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Belleville, Ill; John English, Kenosha, Wis.; E. J. Fancher, Painesville, Ohio; G. Bilderback, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*.

The lists of delegates chosen at the primaries to-day should be handed in to the Liberal Headquarters before 9 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican residents of the Second Congressional District will hold a grand ratification meeting this evening, on the corner of West Madison and Hoyne streets, in honor of the nomination of Hon. Carter H. Harrison, as Congressman from that district. F. L. Chase, Esq., and other gentlemen will speak.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will be held in Kramer's Hall, on the corner of Thirty-first and Arnold streets, to-morrow evening. A full attendance is desired.

The Tenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club are requested to meet at the Liberal Headquarters, No. 35 South Canal street, at 7½ o'clock this evening. The uniforms of the Club will be distributed, after which the Club will proceed to the ratification meeting on the corner of West Madison and Hoyne streets.

The Democratic and Liberal American, German, and Scandinavian citizens of the Eleventh Ward will meet in the hall corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, to-morrow evening, to elect officers for the Greeley and Brown escort.

The Executive Committee of the Seventh Ward Greeley and Brown Club will meet to-morrow evening at No. 105 Canalport avenue.

The Greeley and Brown Club of the Eleventh Ward (Second Precinct) will meet to-night at No. 83 West Lake street. Messrs. Jacob Kirk and Louis Schaffner, life-long Republicans, will address the meeting. A full attendance is desired.

The Greeley and Koerner Club of the Seventeenth Ward will meet this evening in Biehl's Hall, No. 58 Clybourne avenue. General Stiles, Colonel Knobelsdorf, and Mr. Emil Dietsch will address the meeting.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Eighteenth Ward will be held to-morrow evening on the corner of Market and Ontario streets. General Stiles and W. C. McClure will address the meeting.

NO BOURBON IN HIS.

The Hon. W. C. Goudy, who was nominated as a Presidential Elector by Mr. Joseph Leslie's Convention at Springfield without his knowledge or consent, was interviewed yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter as to his acceptance of the doubtful honor. Mr. Goudy made the following reply:

"I have not accepted the nomination as an Elector on the O'Conor ticket, but have been waiting for some notification so that I might decline. I have never favored the Louisville movement in any way. I have divorced myself from public political action, and do not suppose my private opinions are of any consequence to the public, and, therefore, have none to express through the press."

Mr. Goudy also remarked that he had advocated a new departure by the Democratic party for the last four years, and could, therefore, not support the Blanton Duncan movement, which would put the party back into its old track again. He further remarked that he would support Horace Greeley in preference to General Grant, and he gave it as his opinion that the Democratic party would vote as a unit for the Liberal nominees.

A LOUD CALL.

A call signed by 487 voters of the Tenth Ward,—embracing some of the most responsible and respectable men of the Ward—is to be presented to Alderman C. C. P. Holden, requesting him to be a candidate for re-election. It is not known whether he will accept the flattering invitation.

## RAILROAD TRACKS.

### The Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad Accused of Taking Liberties with the Streets Without Proper Authority—Hearing Before the Council Railroad Committee—Carroll Street Aroused.

The Council Committee on Railroads held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon to consider the resolution of Ald. Sweet instructing the Board of Public Works to bar up the tracks of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad on the streets upon which the Company had no right to lay them. The ordinance granting the Company right of way into the city permits them to lay a track on Kinzie street as far east as Halsted, before diverging to the south. Instead of following this route, three or four Sundays ago, workmen commenced laying a single track south of Kinzie street, commencing at Ada, and continuing it in a curved line, crossing Carroll street, and leading into the block bounded by Morgan and Carpenter, and Carroll and Halsted streets, where it is proposed to establish a coal-yard. The citizens were very indignant at the outrage, as was called, and demanded through their Alderman (Sweet) that the tracks be removed. It is alleged that permission was not asked to lay the rails on private land, and that fences were torn down with impunity when they were in the way. At the meeting yesterday there were present Aldermen Woodman, Sweet, and Clarke, Mayor Medill, and Mr. Walker, who represented the Railroad Company.

Mr. Walker said the Committee seemed to be laboring under a mistake. The Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad had no interest in the track crossing Carroll street, and had done nothing towards its construction. The track had been laid solely by the Danville road, and he could give no reason for it further than what Mr. Young, the President of the Company, had told him. He (Young) supposed that under the old ordinance of 1865, granted to the Great Eastern Company, they had a right to cross streets to reach adjoining property which they owned. The Committee was aware that the Danville Road would bring a large quantity of coal from the Indiana fields, and that a great deal of room would be required to unload the cars. To his certain knowledge Mr. Young had bought all of the property he could north of Carroll street, which was not used by the C., C. & I. C. Company, and St. Paul Road. They had crossed Carroll street in order to get more room, and Mr. Young regarded it as a calamity to be obliged to vacate the ground. If there were objections to using steam on the street, horse-power would be substituted, and no more than one car drawn across at one time. If the Council would withdraw its objections, all the ground north to the Panhandle route would be purchased if it could be obtained at a reasonable price. The Company asked the privilege of crossing the streets with horse-power, and he could not see how the track could be considered objectionable if the streets were not obstructed. All the locomotives would be kept in a yard on the north side of Carroll street. He suggested that the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion as to whether the Council had authority to prohibit the crossing of a street by a railroad car any more than by a wagon, if the street was unobstructed. Both were conveniences, and the car was not a nuisance unless it impeded travel. He would guarantee that no further work would be done by the company until the questions involved were definitely settled.

The Mayor remarked that an amended ordinance would be necessary to allow the tracks to remain where they were.

Mr. Walker said the Company did not intend to do anything in opposition to the wishes of the Council, the Mayor, or the people, or to come in conflict with the Board of Public Works. He had received a note from Mr. Young, who was ill and unable to leave his house, in which he expressed a desire to be heard by the Committee.

The Mayor said that the track was laid without authority of law.

Ald. Woodman was in favor of deferring action until Mr. Young had given his views.

Ald. Sweet was opposed to a postponement. Great injustice had been done, and no explanation could remedy it. The tracks should be removed. The Mayor believed in treating the railroads fairly, but they must not run trains into the city without being backed up by a proper ordinance.

A motion to postpone action was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned until next Wednesday at 2 p. m., when Mr. Young will be afforded an opportunity to tell what he knows about laying railroad tracks on private lands without authority of law.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon. At the request of the Board of Public Works, M. J. Grogan was appointed a special policeman. The resignations of Officers Jeremiah Flynn and L. Nichols were accepted. Superintendent Washburn announced the death of Officer James Powers while on his way home from Europe, and the Secretary was instructed to make suitable mention of the sad event in the records. At the request of the Superintendent, William C. Lambrecht, recently appointed on trial, was discharged for incompetency. Patrick Cleary and Robert C. Montgomery were made probationary members of the force. Officer George Forbes, of the Second Precinct, charged with intoxication and inattention to duty, was discharged, the offence having been proved by several witnesses. It was decided that members of the police force shall be responsible hereafter for the condition of their bed-clothing, which must be kept clean at their own expense. The Board, on the other hand, will defray the expense of keeping the stations clean. At this juncture the Board and Superintendent Washburn went into mysterious session on the question of uniforms. The belt and twenty-two inch club, and the police goods of a New York firm, N. Sullivan & Co., were adopted, as recommended by the executive head of the department.

An Omnibus on a Spree.

A Madison street horse-car collided with omnibus No. 68, of the J. R. T. Line, yesterday afternoon, at the intersection of Madison and Market streets, overturning the latter vehicle and dislocating the shoulder of an occupant,—Mrs. Beck, who resides at No. 1024 Prairie avenue. The injured lady was immediately conveyed to the office of C. H. Fargo & Co., where the proper medical attentions were rendered her by Drs. McCarthy and Abbott. This spirit of opposition between the drivers of the rival conveyances is being carried to excess. Personal safety is of no consequence to these reckless Jehus, and is in constant jeopardy. It should be made the duty of every policeman, if it is not so already, to arrest every driver of either street car or omnibus violating, in any degree, the city ordinance regulating driving on the thoroughfares of the city.

Everything.

A prominent Southern capitalist is in the city in the person of Mr. Henry, President of a Mobile bank, and President of the railroad now being constructed from Mobile to Helena, Ark.

—The aggregate Custom House duties collected at Chicago during the past month amounted to $58,773 61, an excess of $24,773 61 over the collections of September, 1871.

—The report of the Secretary of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum shows the number of inmates to be 119; admitted during the past month, 10; number in the school-room, 75.

—Waukegan is to have a large Sunday School Convention to-morrow. Among those who are expected to address the meeting are J. V. Farwell, D. L. Moody, E. S. Wells, and B. F. Jacobs of Chicago.

—The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of Edward McPhillips, saloon keeper, No. 337 West Polk street, for keeping a disorderly house; and of James Brewster, hackman No. 117, for overcharging.

—A subscription was taken up at the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Sunday evening, in behalf of the Temperance Bureau. Over $60 in cash was contributed, and $25 addition delicately promised.

—At an early hour yesterday morning the shoe store of Bernard Dulle, No. 558 State street, was entered by burglars, who gained access by cutting a hole in the floor from underneath the premises. About $200 worth of stock was carried off.

—The lady members of the Aqua Pura Lodge, No. 670, I. O. of G. T., will give a grand supper this evening, at their new hall on the corner of West Lake and Seymour streets. The proceeds of the affair will be expended in the completion of the hall.

—The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery will commence its eighth annual course this evening. An introductory lecture will be delivered by Professor H. K. Whitford, in the lower college hall, No. 461 South Clark street, at 7:30 o'clock.

—While standing on the corner of South Clark and Twelfth streets, yesterday morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, Officer Casey heard a shot fired just west of Twelfth street bridge, which was immediately followed by a groan. He searched in the vicinity for some time, but was unable to find any wounded person.

—Mr. C. N. Pratt, Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, presented THE TRIBUNE local staff with a basket of fine apples, the product of Kansas soil. They proved very attractive to the vision, but in a greater degree to the palate. They were as large as juvenile turnips.

—A miserable shanty, situated in an alley running between Clinton and Jefferson streets, and Harrison and Van Buren streets, and inhabited by seven wretched and disgustingly filthy men and women, who have been an annoyance to the respectable people living in the neighborhood, was raided upon by Officer Hickey yesterday afternoon.

—W. F. Larkin, of the firm of Larkin & Hall, real estate agents, No. 75 South Canal street, met with a severe accident while riding in his buggy at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, yesterday afternoon. The hose cart Chicago, while proceeding to a fire, collided with his vehicle, wrecking it badly and throwing him out. In the fall, Mr. Larkin sustained a painful but not dangerous injury in the small of the back.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Moses Jackson, while attempting to jump off a moving train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Western avenue, fell between the cars, and had his leg badly crushed below the knee. He was taken to his home No. 641 South Canal street, and attended by a surgeon.

—Dr. N. F. Cooke, of this city, met with an unfortunate accident on Saturday week last, which he describes, in a letter to his brother, as follows: "On Saturday evening last, on board steamship Wilmington, in Delaware Bay, I walked into (down) an open hatchway and sustained a fracture (split) of the right clavicle, which will impair my usefulness for some time to come. It was 36 hours before we reached port to have it dressed."

—The following Chicagoans were registered in Paris on Sept. 14: Charles and John Bowles, Mrs. S. Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Brother, Mrs. O. D. Carroll, Mrs. William Carroll, Miss J. M. Crosby, Miss Fannie H. Crosby, J. Hall Dow, Mr. Dunlap and family, Mrs. E. T. Jones, Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Moir and family, S. M. Nickerson and wife, Mrs. H. H. Porter, George Schmit, Dr. S[illegible]on and family, Henry Whenslove, Elisha P. and Miss L. M. Whitehead.

—The following were the prominent arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday: J. McPherson, D. E. Hull, New York; A. K. Winthrop, Wisconsin; J. M. Bloomfield, Missouri; J. P. Happesset, Delaware; H. Beets, Ohio; J. A. Thompson, Lisbon; J. S. David, Rochester; E. P. Runnells, Wisconsin; R. W. Fryer, E. A. Alexander, Iowa; P. E. Dowling, Michigan; H. H. Cady, Cleveland; G. W. Jester, Logansport; D. S. Thomas, New York; Mr. Fox, Buffalo; F. McManus, Boston.

—Shan Reticker, familiarly known in sporting circles as the "California Boy," will give an exhibition of his incomparable feats in horsemanship at Dexter Park, next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. In competition with two Canadians, who divide the distance, the "California Boy" will ride fifty miles, performing the feat with ten horses. The purse to be $1,000. At the conclusion of the race certain evolutions on horseback will be exhibited.

—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Michael Schramm, foreman of the drying house of the Garden City Manufacturing Company, corner of Twenty-second and Union streets, was caught between two cars loaded with lumber, and instantly crushed to death. His remains were conveyed to his late residence, No. 180 Catharine street, where an inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a German, 45 years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

—The alarm from Box 353, at noon yesterday, was caused by the bursting of a steam-pipe in Heeney & Campbell's planing mill, corner of Canal and Twelfth streets. No damage to property. The alarm from Box 274, at a quarter past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the two-story frame building, No. 82 North Halsted street, owned by Patrick Kehoe and occupied by Hugh Kelly. The building was not injured, but the furniture was damaged to the extent of $25; fully insured. Cause of fire unknown.

—At noon yesterday Anton Berg, a cigar peddler, while passing the corner of Sangamon and Indiana streets, was assaulted by three ruffians, who knocked him down, and robbed him of a considerable quantity of his wares. Officer Reid, of the Madison Street Station, was notified of the outrage, and chased the thieves through innumerable back-yards, not being in the least deterred by the three shots fired at him by one of the gang. He succeeded in capturing two of them, named William Thompson and Charles Williams, and they will come before Justice Scully to-day.

—The new Alexian Brothers' Hospital, located on North Franklin street, is rapidly approaching completion. It is constructed of Cleveland brick with stone trimmings, is three stories in height, and present an imposing exterior. Great care has been exercised to make the interior attractive, and adapted to subserve the purposes for which it was constructed. The Surgical Department, of so great importance in an institution of this kind, will be furnished in a fine manner, under the direction of Dr. A. J. Baxter, the surgeon. The hospital will be opened on the 8th of the ensuing December.

## THE BOY WITH A WHITE EYE.

### Singular Atrocities of a Boy in Boston, Mass.—Six Children Decoyed to Lonely Places, and Beaten and Mutilated.

On the afternoon of Sept. 20, Jesse H. Pomeroy, aged 13, residing with his mother at 312 Broadway, South Boston, was taken before Judge Forsaith, Special Justice for the trial of juvenile offenders in the City of Boston, on the charge of having cut, wounded, and otherwise assaulted six boys, ranging in age from 5 to 8 years, at various times, from Feb. 21, to Sept. 17, 1872. Pomeroy pleaded guilty to all the alleged offences, and was sentenced to the State Reformatory at Westboro, Worcester County, until he should be 21 years old. A New York *Sun* reporter was despatched to investigate the case, and we extract the following from his report:

The outhouse in question is built of rough lumber, and is fifteen feet long and five feet broad. Across the inside, eight feet from the ground, run two beams. The interior is lighted by a hole about six inches square. The Marshal went on:

"'The boy with the white eye' pushed the little fellows (Hayden and Gardner) into this outhouse, and closed the door. He then ordered the Hayden boy to strip. The helpless, half-dumb child appealed to his tormentor in vain. The poor baby—for he is not much more—raised his little hand to the wretch, as he is wont to do when he asks a favor from father or mother. 'Strip,' the boy said, in a low, fierce tone; 'strip at once or I'll kill you.' The child removed his clothes with trembling hands, convulsed the meantime with suppressed sobs. 'The boy with the white eye' then took off the leathern belt which he wore around his waist. He stood upon the seat and lifted the child up to the rafter. With threats and curses, he told the child to cross his wrists and hang on the beam. The helpless little fellow obeyed. The boy passed the belt once round the crossed wrists, then over the beam and under the wrists, then braced it well up and buckled it. The child was hanging by his wrists, nearly three feet from the ground. While this was going on, the Gardner boy was so horror-stricken that, despite the threats used to him by the boy in case he should move, he opened the door and ran away, unobserved by the jailer. As soon as Hayden was suspended, the boy took the slat of a fence, and, standing well off, delivered a stinging blow upon his victim's back. The child groaned and writhed in agony. 'If you cry, or make any noise, or kick, I'll kill you,' said the boy; and blow after blow fell upon the child's body and limbs, without his daring to utter a moan. At length 'the boy with the white eye' was satiated with the child's agony. He untied his victim, and let the bruised and bleeding carcass fall to the ground. 'Get up, sir, and dress yourself,' said the young wretch. The poor child did so. 'Now sit down there and stop inside all night. If you move out, I'll kill you.' The boy then went out and closed the door. After sitting there for several hours, the child ventured to peep out, and finally, seeing no one near, dragged himself, sore and bleeding, up between the rows of bricks to Broadway, where some one saw him and led him home. When these facts were fully brought out, I went to work to find out the young fiend. Young Hayden was, as I have said, almost a deaf mute, and it was with difficulty we could get anything out of him; and, furthermore, the horrible torment inflicted on him, as already related to you, had made him almost idiotic. I took him round to all the schools, but he failed to discover 'the boy with the white eye that stuck out.' I had seventeen boys arrested and brought to the office, but young Hayden's verdict was the same in every instance—'These are not the boys.'"

The particulars of the second outrage perpetrated in Chelsea I learned from Marshal Drury, Frank Kane, and the victim, John Balch. On the 22d of July John Balch, of 177 Broadway square, was standing looking in a store window, when a boy, apparently about 15, with a white eye, came up to him and asked him whether he wouldn't like something good. The child said he would. "Well," said the boy, "if you will come with me, I will take you to a man who will give you twenty-five cents to go on an errand for him." The child consented, and went off with the tempter. The boy with the white eye chatted pleasantly with him, and told him what he could buy with the twenty-five cents. He took him along Broadway, over the rough grass land already referred to, down to the outhouse in the brick-yard where the former outrage on the Hayden boy was perpetrated. When "the boy with the white eye that stuck out" got his young victim there, he pushed him in, closed the door, and tore off his clothes. The child began to cry out and shriek in horrible fear, whereupon "the boy with the white eye" told him that if he made any noise he would kill him instantly. The child was in such an agony of fear that this threat, and even the production of a knife, did not silence him. "The boy with the white eye" tried a simpler plan. He pulled the child's handkerchief out of his pocket and crammed it into his mouth. "This is for your good," said the young fiend, "and if ever you say anything to any one about it I'll find you out and kill you." "The boy with the white eye" then produced a rope from his pocket. "That," said he, "is to flog you with." He laid the rope down. He next unfastened his belt, and holding it up said, "This is to fasten you up with." He then tied up his victim by the wrists to the beam in the same way he did young Hayden. The child's clothes were thrown in a heap on the floor.

"The boy with the white eye" took up the rope and measured it through his left hand. He then stood right off, and swinging himself back, so as to get a purchase, brought the rope down upon the quivering flesh of the helpless child. The shrieks that followed were unheeded by the tormentor and unheard by any other mortal. Twenty times at least the rope descended upon the body and limbs of the child, until welts as big as a man's forefinger stood out from the flesh, and the blood flowed down and was sopped up by the dust. Then the tormentor unfastened his victim, let him drop to the ground, and left the poor bruised and bleeding infant lying there with this valediction: "If you cry out or leave this place, or say a word about it, I'll kill you." After the young fiend was gone and the door was closed, little Balch, despite his agony, dressed himself and sat on the seat crying. An angel came to him in the form of a rough, burly, 16-year old boy, who works in the brick-yard, and whose name is Frank Kane.

When Johnny Balch was taken home to his father and mother, the scene was terrible. City Marshal Drury went to work with a will to find out "the boy with the white eye." Every effort was used, but all to no purpose. All the Chelsea schools were visited. The boys were drawn out in files, and Johnny Balch and Tracy Hayden were taken round to try to identify their tormentor. There was no doubt in City Marshal Drury's mind that the tormentors in the two cases were identical. In each case the tormentor had "a white eye that stuck out."

The people of Chelsea at length began to laugh at the story, and to say they doubted it altogether. They were annoyed at having their children drawn up as suspected criminals for identification. They began to say bitter and unkind things of the parents of the children who had suffered the wrong. Mr. Balch felt this so keenly that he removed from Chelsea and went to reside in Charlestown. Some of the local newspapers ridiculed the whole affair and spoke disrespectfully of Marshal Drury and the officers under him. Before long, however, the people of Chelsea and of Boston had good reason to change their views in this respect. Four similar cases, but of a more remarkable and horrible nature, were soon reported in South Boston. The facts in connection with them recorded below have been obtained from the victims themselves, from Officer Bragdon, of Station 6, South Boston, and from the perpetrator of the outrages, "the boy with the white eye that stuck out."

On Aug. 17, in the afternoon, George A. Pratt, aged 7, an extraordinarily bright boy, with dark hair, dark eyes, healthy, brown cheeks, a handsome, sturdy little fellow, went out for a stroll on Broadway, South Boston. He walked down to Fifth street, City Point, and was looking around him. Presently a boy, well grown and thick set, apparently about 16, and with a white eye, came up to him and asked him to take a walk with him along the beach. George hesitated, whereupon the boy said, "There's a man along there who wants you to carry a bundle for him up to the Horse Guards, and if you'll do it he'll give you ten cents."

The offer of ten cents was too tempting to be resisted. Besides, people were about on the beach and houses were close at hand. The mouse looked at the cheese and walked right into the trap. When George and "the boy with the white eye" had gone about a quarter of a mile along the beach, George asked where the man who had the bundle was. "He's inside that boat," said the boy, pointing to an old scow lying on the beach about two hundred yards further on. "He's waiting in the cabin for us, and has the bundle and the ten cents all ready."

When they reached the boat, the boy helped George up the side and then followed him.

"Go into the cabin," said the boy; "the man's inside lying down."

The boy gave George a shove and sent him forward through the cabin door, followed him closely, and shut the door behind him. George, seeing no man with a bundle in the cabin, began to cry.

"Stop that," said the boy in a low, stern voice, "or I'll punch you dead."

The child tried to suppress his tears, but in vain. "Let me go home," he sobbed out; "do let me go home."

"Do you see that knife?" the boy said, taking a white-handled knife from his pocket, and opening the large blade, which was about three inches long. "If you cry or wriggle about, or make any noise, I'll jab this into you till you're dead. Now, strip yourself."

The small, trembling hands went to work and unfastened button after button, until the shivering child stood before his tormentor with nothing on but his shirt.

"Off with the shirt!" the boy hissed out, making as though he would stab him with the knife.

As the shirt dropped to the ground, the boy took the belt from his waist and tied the child up to the locker. Then he stood off to get room to swing his leg, and kicked his victim all over his body and limbs. The child howled with pain, but the knife held up threateningly quieted him; then the young fiend struck him in the face with his fist, and smacked him with the palm of his hand.

Next he sat down and rested. After he had taken a few minutes repose, "the boy with the white eye" produced a big brass pin from the greasy corner of his jacket. He seated himself before the child and jabbed the brass pin into his face, arms, back, and breast. Then he began to methodize his torture, and pricked upon the child's face and arms anchors, hearts, and such like. The child's blood dribbled down to the floor. The boy wanted to see it flow freely, so he cut a gash with the knife in the child's back, and was gratified.

When the poor infant's body was bruised and bloody, and the head had sunk on the breast with the eyes half closed, the boy said, "Now I am going to leave you. You must stay here all night." And leaving the naked, half-dead child tied up, he walked off and closed the door behind him.

How long the child remained there he does not remember—remembers nothing after the closing of the door behind his tormentor, until small and gentle hands were wiping the blood from his body with a handkerchief. Early in the day some children had been playing in the boat. One of them, a little girl aged 10, lost a handkerchief, and on going back to look for it saw what she at first thought was the [illegible] corpse of a child [illegible] brave girl did not run away. [illegible] right up and found it was young Pratt[illegible] of her playmates. She washed him, [illegible] off the blood as well as she could, dressed him, and carried him home. A [illegible] kerchief saved George Pratt's life.

Complaint was duly lodged at the [illegible] station. Officers [illegible] schools, men we[illegible] the city, but "[illegible] that stuck out" [illegible] Parents began to w[illegible] strange boys, and many mothers [illegible] panied their little ones to and from [illegible] But more startling and horrible [illegible] were soon to shock and alarm the [illegible] nity.

On the afternoon of Sept. 5, Harry Au[illegible] aged 7, a most intelligent boy, very [illegible] comely to look upon—all the [illegible] notably handsome children—was [illegible] Broadway, South Boston, by a boy [illegible] white eye. The boy asked Harry to [illegible] him to carry a bundle for a [illegible] who would give him 25 cents [illegible] trouble. Harry snapped at the [illegible] once. The boy led him about three [illegible] ters of a mile out on the Boston, [illegible] ford & Erie Railroad, and stopped [illegible] track crosses the water on piles. [illegible] is lonely, without a house nearer [illegible] a mile. You can see right up and [illegible] track for nearly a mile. After looking [illegible] fully on all sides to see that no one [illegible] near, the boy with the white eye took [illegible] dirk knife and brandished it.

"If you don't strip," he said to [illegible] "I'll kill you on the spot and pitch you [illegible] the river."

Harry, horror-stricken and bewild[illegible] stripped to the skin and stood in the [illegible] rain awaiting his tormentor's [illegible] The boy produced a rope and tied the [illegible] hands round a telegraph post. [illegible] tied both feet to the post, and finally [illegible] rope round the child's neck and made [illegible] to the post also. He quelled the [illegible] sobs and terrified him into submission [illegible] threatening to stab him to death.

First he slashed the child on each [illegible] the neck, just under the ear. Then [illegible] gash under each nipple on the child's [illegible] Then he jabbed the dirk into various portions of the child's body. Then he [illegible] gash in the back between the shoulders [illegible] most severing the spine. Finally, after contemplating the bloody work he had done, deliberately sharpened the dirk and [illegible] trated an act of such incredible [illegible] that it cannot be told. After threatening the half-murdered child what he would [illegible] if he made an outcry, and telling him to [illegible] there all night, the boy with the white [illegible] put up his dirk and went back to the [illegible] Later in the evening, a boy passing from work saw the horrible spectacle. He [illegible] the child loose, dressed him as well as [illegible] could, and carried him home to his [illegible] No pen can describe the scene in that [illegible] hold that night. The child, irreparably injured, is not yet out of danger.

In this case, as in the former, information was lodged with the police, and [illegible] were detailed to work it up. No success followed their efforts. The matter was handed over to the State police, but [illegible] signally failed. Intense excitement prevailed in South Boston, and parents [illegible] over their little ones with a jealous [illegible]

On Sept. 7 the public heart was [illegible] a brief announcement, coming through the police, that another dreadful outrage had been perpetrated on Joseph Kennedy, [illegible] 7, residing on Sixth street, South Boston. The particulars of the case, as furnished by the *Sun* reporter, are here given. [illegible] day named the Kennedy boy was [illegible] Sixth street by "a boy with a white eye," who said that if he would go and [illegible] bundle for him he would give him [illegible] The child consented, and accompanied the boy along the Old Colony Railroad beyond any habitation, until a boat-[illegible] reached. The boy took Kennedy [illegible] boat-house and beat his head against the wall. Then he pounded him [illegible] and kicked him. He tried to [illegible] some one came along the line, and [illegible] desisted.

The boy then threatened to [illegible] if he refused to do what he [illegible] sisted in any way. He drove [illegible] him along the marsh for about [illegible] of a mile, until a lonely and [illegible] was reached. There he made [illegible] on his face. He tied his hands [illegible] and his feet together, and rolled [illegible] upon his back. He next drew a white-handled knife from his [illegible] opened the big blade. With [illegible] this knife he laid open each cheek [illegible] eye to the jawbone, and gashed [illegible] the neck. At this juncture he saw [illegible] crossing to the marsh, and decamped [illegible] ing his poor little victim tied [illegible] ground. Before he started he [illegible] the child that it was [illegible] before he could cry [illegible] length, seeing a boy crossing the [illegible] managed to shout loudly enough [illegible] heard. The boy, whose name was [illegible] Gage, went toward him, released [illegible] carried him home.

When the case was made known to the police, two officers were detailed to [illegible] "the boy with the white eye," but [illegible] not succeed. Officer Bragdon, [illegible] whose beat the boy Kennedy was decoyed away, obtained some slight information on which he resolved to act. [illegible] along with him Kennedy and a boy [illegible] with Kennedy when "the boy with the white eye" accosted him. They [illegible] to every school in Boston, but could [illegible] the boy they wanted. Ten days were [illegible] in the fruitless search, and the officer [illegible] about to give it up as a bad job [illegible] case of the last and youngest victim [illegible] ported.

On the afternoon of Sept. 17, [illegible] Gould, a fair, pretty child of [illegible] accosted on Broadway by a boy [illegible] white eye, who promised him [illegible] he would carry a bundle for him. [illegible] eager to earn the money, consented [illegible] was led to the same spot on the Hartford & Erie Railroad where [illegible] rages on Harry Austin were committed. Holding out threats of instant death [illegible] child cried or screamed, or offered [illegible] sistance, he stripped him and tied his legs, and neck to a telegraph post [illegible] as in little Austin's case. Then [illegible] dirk and cut a gash half an inch [illegible] left side of the head. He next [illegible] jab the dirk into the fleshy portions of the child's body; but while [illegible] thus engaged a laboring man appeared in the distance, and "the boy with the white eye" threw his dirk into the water and ran. The poor little victim [illegible] tied there in the rain and cold until the evening, when he was discovered [illegible] dead and covered with blood. He was [illegible] to the house on the drawbridge and cared for. The police were immediately notified, and the child was taken home.

This last outrage, following so closely the three former, so alarmed the people of Boston that they were afraid to allow children out of their sight. It also [illegible] Officer Bragdon to renewed exertions. [illegible] donned citizen's clothes and began a systematic parade of the streets, accompanied by the boy Kennedy.

The second day, just as they were [illegible] out, they saw a well-built, decently [illegible] boy, apparently about 15 or 16 [illegible] proaching. As he drew near he [illegible] The right eye was perfectly white. [illegible] moment little Kennedy saw the boy [illegible] he cried out, "That's him!" Officer Bragdon grabbed him in an instant. He was identified at first sight by his two victims, Harry Austin and Charley Gould.

"The boy with the white eye" gave his name as Jesse H. Pomeroy, aged [illegible] Broadway, South Boston, to which [illegible] said his mother removed five weeks [illegible] from Charlestown. On hearing that [illegible] resided in Charlestown, Officer [illegible] at once suspected that he must be the perpetrator of the outrages on the two Chelsea boys, as Chelsea and Charlestown are only about a mile apart. Officer [illegible] went to Chelsea at once, and communicated his suspicions to Marshal Drury. [illegible] day Marshal Drury took young Hayden and Balch over to the Tombs in Boston.

As soon as Pomeroy was taken [illegible] room where the children were, little [illegible] clapped his hands, stamped his [illegible] wild with delight, exclaimed, "That's the boy that whipped me."

The Hayden boy also intimated [illegible] that he recognized Pomeroy as his [illegible] tor. As Officer Bragdon was taking [illegible] to have his portrait taken, little Pratt identified him from the opposite side of the street, and running across to the officer exclaimed in a high state of [illegible] "That's the boy that stripped [illegible] me and jabbed pins into me all over."

On Sept. 20, Pomeroy was taken [illegible] Judge Forsaith, the special Justice [illegible] nile offences, in the Court House. Pomeroy never showed the least [illegible] to deny his guilt. He confessed [illegible] crimes alleged against him, and [illegible] unable to say what induced him [illegible] them. He was sentenced to the [illegible] tory until he should attain his [illegible] Pomeroy bears a good character [illegible] school where he had been [illegible] mother, who is a respectable [illegible] ing on business at 312 Broadway [illegible] ton, gives him an excellent [illegible] father is said to be a quiet [illegible] man. His grandfather, however [illegible] leged, was of a vicious and [illegible] Jesse appears to be about five [illegible] inches high. He is broad [illegible] a well-knit frame and close [illegible] latter are [illegible] and plump. [illegible] long and [illegible] The height [illegible] square [illegible] to the crown of the head [illegible] The nose is short, the [illegible] the end slightly curved upward [illegible] lip is very long. The mouth [illegible] but little curved. The lips [illegible] close together. The teeth are regular and small and white. [illegible] square and the jaws angular. [illegible] is pale blue. It is as bright as [illegible] frosty night. The right eye is [illegible] a white film, supposed to be a [illegible] operation is to be performed on [illegible] days.

Fatal Affray—A Guy F[illegible]

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 30.—At Thebes [illegible] day night, an affray took place [illegible] employed on the railroad. [illegible] stabbed; one died, and the other [illegible] recover. Their names are [illegible] nclee an attempt was made to [illegible] dence of a saloon-keeper, [illegible] incurred the ill-will of the [illegible] being wet failed to ignite. [illegible] keg was placed under the house [illegible] family, who were asleep, [illegible] Whiskey seems to have been [illegible] cause.